

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 637.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1858.

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STAMPED 6d.

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of REIGATE.

GENTLEMEN,
A Liberal by birth and education, I solicit the honour of representing your borough in Parliament. From my earliest youth I have been associated with most public movements having for their object the revision of our Parliamentary and Electoral system—the necessity for which the experience of the past few years fully testifies. The small proportion which our constituencies bear to our total male population, demonstrates that a large extension of the Franchise is inevitable. The rapidly increasing importance of many commercial and manufacturing towns, at present unrepresented, demand a share in the representation; and the absurd distinction between town and county qualification is a blot which ought to be removed.

I consider the tyranny exercised by violent and unreflecting men over the political rights of their fellow-citizens as alike degrading to themselves and dangerous to the State, and I conceive that every elector is entitled to protection for the full exercise of his franchise. I am, therefore, an advocate for the ballot.

Experience has shown that in practice the legal duration of Parliaments is unnecessarily long. I should prefer the regular operation of the law to the fitful and uncertain action of prerogative, and am of opinion that three years would be a more convenient period.

Second only, if second it be, in importance to Parliamentary Reform, I hold the maintenance and extension of religious freedom in its fullest sense, and am, of course, an advocate for the total and immediate abolition of Church-rates.

The benefits of the more general diffusion of Education are now so universally acknowledged, as to render it unnecessary for me to do more than profess my earnest desire for their further extension, especially among the lowest depths of those unfortunate classes from which our criminal population is so constantly recruited. To this end I have assiduously devoted my energies for many years.

As a member of a considerable manufacturing firm, I am in daily, and I am proud to say, most amicable relations with a numerous and respectable body of operatives; and I should ever be found earnestly supporting measures for the moral and social improvement of the working classes, especially those intended to foster and protect the growing spirit of self-respect, by promoting the improvement of their habitations, by offering them sound investments for their savings, and by encouraging mutual co-operation for provision against the approach of infirmity and the calamities of disease.

The disgraceful exposures of our commercial immorality, which have so recently been the scandal and shame of all honest men, imperatively demand legislative interference. I shall be fully prepared to support severe measures for repressing so serious a defect in our social system, an evil with which our bankruptcy laws are obviously unable to compete, and which it is clearly the duty of all members of the commercial commonwealth to labour to amend; our banking system has shown itself unable to contend against the cunning and cupidity of dishonest men, and requires careful and complete revision.

I am a zealous advocate for the largest measure of Administrative Reform, and the principle of competitive examinations as a condition of entrance into the public service. The acquisition of so vast a field of patronage as India will supply to our Government, will, unless neutralised by such a measure open up unlimited means of corruption.

Recent events have proved the necessity for a thorough reconstruction of our Indian Administration, based upon the experience we have so dearly purchased. I shall be fully prepared to demand as an important element of that reform, the extirpation of the gross forms of sensuality and superstition, and the removal of all obstacles to the introduction of the blessings of Christianity among those degraded races.

As an earnest social, as well as political Reformer, I am desirous of heartily co-operating with those who seek to remedy the peculiar evils universally attendant upon the aggregation of a numerous population in large towns. The moral and physical degeneration of our race under these circumstances demands the most serious attention of our Legislature. The present condition of our metropolis is a reproach to our science and a disgrace to our faith.

Finally: I hold good government to be the end and aim of our representative system—meaning thereby, the moral, social, and political welfare, the religious and intellectual freedom of all classes of the community. The means I take to be the elevation of the best citizens to the highest posts; and he, to my mind, most completely realises that glorious definition who is willing to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of his fellow-men.

I am desirous of affording to every elector the fullest opportunity of becoming further acquainted with my political views, and intend, both by public meetings and personal canvass, to enable the Constituency to satisfy themselves of my fitness for the honour of representing your borough in Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

FREDERIC DOULTON.

Manor House, Dulwich, Surrey, Jan. 11, 1858.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON'S SECOND LECTURE on REDEMPTION—Subject: "The Moving Cause of Redemption,"—on SUNDAY EVENING next, January 17th, at Half-past Six.

PSALMODY for CHURCH and HOME.

TWO LECTURES, with Illustrations, will be delivered in FINSBURY CHAPEL, Finsbury-circus, on the evening of TUESDAY, Jan. 19, and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, commencing at Half-past Seven o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN CURWEN, of Plaistow.

The lectures will be illustrated by a Choir of Friends, numbering nearly Two Hundred. The audience, also, will be requested to unite in singing a Chant and Four Psalm Tunes on each occasion. All the Chants and Psalm Tunes, and some of the Anthems, may now be obtained at Messrs. Ward and Co.'s, 27, Paternoster-row, under the title, "Chants, Hymns, and Anthems," Nos. 1 and 2, price 3d. each.

Admission by ticket, to be obtained of Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row. Area (excepting Reserved seats) and Upper Gallery, 6d.; Great Gallery, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Great Gallery and Area, 1s. 6d.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—This Institution, which has for Twenty years amused and instructed the public, will present the following novelties:—

1st.—A NEW MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, by G. A. COOPER, Esq. (the accomplished Buffo Singer), entitled, "HOME for the HOLIDAYS," being the POLYTECHNIC ANNUAL for 1858; some of the Buffo Songs are written by J. C. BROUGHT, Esq., and the very BEAUTIFUL DISSOLVING VIEWS include NOVEL OPTICAL EFFECTS of the most pleasing nature.

2nd.—REMARKABLE PHANTASMAGORIAL ILLUSIONS, which will be produced with an apparatus of an entirely new mechanical construction, and with many other CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS, will illustrate a Lecture "ON NATURAL MAGIC," by J. D. MALCOLM, Esq. The Misses GREENHEAD will accompany these effects on the Piano, Violin, and Violoncello.

3rd.—New Views in the Cosmorama Exhibition.

4th.—Increase of the justly admired Dissolving Scenery, illustrating the REBELLION in INDIA, and PORTRAITS of CLIVE, LORD CANNING, H. R. H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, GENERALS WILSON, NICHOLSON, NEILL, and HAVERLOCK, and Grand Optical Effects displaying the RECAPTURE of DELHI and RELIEF of LUCKNOW.

5th.—New Lecture Entertainment by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., entitled "A SCUTTLE of COALS from the PIT to the FIRESIDE."

6th.—"THE LEVIATHAN," the overwhelming size of this great Steam-Ship realised in a new Series of Dissolving Pictures, with instructive description by Mr. MALCOLM.

7th.—The Giant Christmas Tree will yield unusual quantities of knives and toys for the boys, and pretty things for the girls, at the third GRATUITOUS distribution on Thursday Morning and Thursday Evening, the 14th of January.

Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools Half-price.

OPENING of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, TACKET-STREET, IPSWICH.

This Building will be OPENED for PUBLIC WORSHIP on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Blackheath, will Preach in the Morning; and the Rev. Dr. HATLEY, of London, in the Evening. Services to commence at Half-past Eleven a.m., and Half-past Six p.m.

Dinner and Tea will be provided at the New Assembly Rooms, Northgate-street. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

M.A. EXAMINATION.—BRANCH III. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

LOGIC.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and Subsidiary Operations.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.

MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Ethical Systems.
The Principles of Government, as applied to the English Revolution of 1688.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

From the close of the seventeenth, to the beginning of the eighteenth, century,—Locke to Reid.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.

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FURTHER EXAMINATION in the HEBREW TEXT of the OLD TESTAMENT, in the GREEK TEXT of the NEW TESTAMENT, in the EVIDENCES of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, and in SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Bachelors of Arts who have passed the First Examination at least two years previously, are eligible to this Examination.

The following books have been selected for the examinations in 1858 and 1859:—

1. HEBREW TEXT of the OLD TESTAMENT.—For 1858, Joshua and Judges, and Jeremiah.—For 1859, Deuteronomy, and Hosea and Joel.

2. GREEK TEXT of the NEW TESTAMENT.—For 1858, the Gospel of St. John, and the First and Second Epistles of Peter.—For 1859, the Acts of the Apostles, and the First and Second Epistles to Timothy.

3. CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.—Left to the discretion of the Examiners.

4. SCRIPTURE HISTORY.—with general Questions on Biblical Criticism and the Principles of Interpretation.

Candidates who show a competent knowledge in any three out of the four subjects of examination will be approved by the Examiners.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.

Burlington House, London,

January 7, 1858.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL is required in a LADIES' SCHOOL.—A Young Lady of strict principle and amiable disposition will find unusual advantages and a comfortable home. Terms, for one year, Fourteen Guineas, or for three years, Thirty, prepaid.

The French language is constantly spoken.

Address, Beta, Tring, Bucks.

A YOUNG LADY, in her Eighteenth year, Disengaged by the Decease of her Patroness, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Acquirements—English, French, Latin, German, Drawing, and Wax Flower Modelling.

Address, Mr. Russell Smith, Woodbridge.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, who for several years has been engaged in the Tuition of Children, a SITUATION as ENGLISH TEACHER in a SCHOOL, or GOVERNESS in a FAMILY, where accomplishments are not required.

Address, C. Z., care of Rev. J. Stratford, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS is WANTED

immediately, to take charge of four little girls, between the ages of eight and two. A Dissenter will be preferred.

Apply, stating age, previous occupation, salary required, and references, to S. T., Post-office, Halesworth, Suffolk.

WANTED, as COOK and HOUSEKEEPER, in a Small Family in the Country, where there is a Governess and one Female Servant, besides a Boy. She must be of unexceptional character, and well recommended from her last place. Age must not exceed Forty.

Address, B. B., Post-office, Neath, Glamorganshire.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GROCERY and DRAPERY TRADES.

Apply to Mr. Charles Baines, Hallatan, Leicestershire.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION

by a YOUNG MAN, age Twenty years.

Apply, S. W., Post-office, Royston, Herts.

WANTED, a Christian YOUNG MAN, who would make himself generally useful in a GROCERY BUSINESS.

Apply to J. G., Post-office, Kingsbridge.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, Eighteen years of age, a SITUATION in a quiet, respectable Family, where he could have an insight into the above business. He would be willing to give his time and services for the first few months. Respectable references can be given.

Address, A. B., "Times" Office, St. Albans.

WANTED, a well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY. He will be treated kindly, and have every opportunity of becoming a first-rate man of business. Also, a First-rate WINDOW DRESSER.

Apply to Hall and Hott, St. Stephen's, Norwich.

TO SERVANTS.—WANTED, in a small

Dissenting family, where there are no children, a thorough general SERVANT, well recommended, from twenty-five to thirty years of age, who understands plain cooking. Knives and shoes cleaned by a boy. Wages liberal.

A Z., Messrs. Bligh's, Ironmongers, 75, Church-lane, opposite Whitechapel Church.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers,

&c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TO BE LET, immediately, in a Village, a

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP, with which a Small Business has been connected for Forty years. Annual Rent, 5l. No other Shoemaker in the Village.

Apply, X. Z., Post-office, Little Hadham, Herts.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—TO be

SOLD, a small part of a very valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, already yielding a good profit, and opening just like the neighbouring one, which paid 257,000l. in dividends in twelve years, upon a capital of only 6,400l., being an average of 350l. per cent. per annum,—each 100l. outlaid, thus yielding 4,200l. in twelve years!

Full particulars to bona fide applications free, to E. S., care of Mr. Lake, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

WRAY-PARK, REIGATE.—Miss SWAN-

WICK invites the attention of Parents and Guardians to her ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, in the above pleasant neighbourhood.

The Course of Instruction is comprehensive; for Accomplishments, competent Professors are engaged; and in the general Arrangements, it is attempted to combine the advantages of School, with something of the comforts and freedom of Home Education.

References and Prospectuses on application. School Re-opens on Tuesday, January 26th.

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The MISSES BUTLER beg to announce that the next term will COMMENCE Feb. 1st, 1858.

The Education and Training of the Pupils in this Establishment having led to the kind and encouraging support of numerous friends, arrangements have been made for Removal into a larger Residence at the ensuing Midsummer, when increased accommodation for a few more Young Ladies will be provided.

The Misses Butler have a VACANCY at the present time for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

THE MISSES MIAL'S SCHOOL, KING-STREET, LEICESTER, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 25th.
References and Terms will be forwarded on application.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.
Mr. JACKSON begs to intimate that his Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 25th inst.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS who require a good and thorough English Education for their Sons and Wards, upon moderate terms, would do well to send to Mr. ATKINS for a Prospectus of **ANGELSHAM HOUSE ACADEMY, ORPINGTON, KENT.**

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—Mr. GRIFFITH carefully prepares for Professional and General Pursuits, or specially for the Universities, &c. Redlands, near Bristol.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION for SONS of MINISTERS.
The NEXT SESSION will COMMENCE on the 29th instant.
T. H. MORGAN, Principal, Shireland Hall, Birmingham, Jan. 7, 1858.

THE MISSES GREGSON'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, RADCLIFFE-TERRACE, MIDDLETON, will RE-OPEN JANUARY 25th, 1858. Terms per Annum: Board and Instruction in the usual branches of an English Education, Thirty Guineas; Day Pupils, Eight Guineas. French, Music, and Drawing, on the usual terms.

MR. A. STEWART, Jun., has arranged to receive into his House, in TUFNELL-PARK West, London, SIX PRIVATE PUPILS. The neighbourhood, a short distance from Highgate, is beautiful and healthy. Prospectuses containing references and terms forwarded on application.
Address, Summerfield, Tufnell-park West, London, N.

MILTON HALL ACADEMY, NORTHAMPTON.
A good ENGLISH EDUCATION, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences. No extras, and Vacations short.
Terms, 25l., Washing included.
Prospectus on application to the Principal, Mr. J. DYER. The School Re-opens on the 10th of January, 1858.

PRIVATE TUITION, in a Foreign and English Collegiate School, conducted by a Continental Scholar, and assisted by a Resident English Classical Tutor. A limited number of Pupils are received, to be prepared for the Universities, Military Colleges, Civil Appointments, or for active Commercial Pursuits. French and German spoken in the House.
Address, A. S. W., Lovejoy's Library, Reading.

BELMONT HOUSE ACADEMY, PITT-VILLE, CHELTENHAM, conducted by Mr. FURSEY and Assistant Resident and Visiting Masters, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 21st, 1858.

A Detailed Prospectus, with Outline of General Studies, Classical, Commercial, and Scriptural, forwarded on application.
Reference in Cheltenham kindly permitted to the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D. The French and Drawing by first-class Professors.

MISS McLAREN announces that the Duties of her Establishment will be Resumed 18th JANUARY, when she will have Accommodation for several additional Boarders. Masters of the first eminence attend the Establishment, and the Young Ladies entrusted to Miss McLAREN's care have every Home comfort consistent with School routine.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. Thomas Binney; Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.; Rev. John H. Hinton, M.A.; Rev. John Weir, D.D.
13, Park-terrace, Highbury.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, 16, THOMAS-STREET, WEYMOUTH.
This Establishment, conducted by Miss SMITH, assisted by the Rev. HARDWICK SMITH, B.A., and other efficient Teachers, combines the following advantages:—A most Healthy Situation—a Happy Home, regulated on Christian principles—a well-considered Plan of Tuition—a thorough and liberal Education of a high order—inclusive and very moderate terms.
THREE VACANCIES NOW OCCUR.
The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 30th of JANUARY. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.—The Rev. MARTIN REED, who has studied several years in France and Germany, is able to offer all the requirements of a liberal and polite EDUCATION, combined with the comfort and kindly influences of Home.
Particular attention is directed to the individuality and to the probable destination of Pupils.
Instruction is given in Chemistry and Practical Science.
A large Library, Gymnasium, &c., are provided.
The School is select in character, and limited as to number.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, THAME, OXON.
Miss NICHOLS receives a Limited Number of Young Ladies, whose Education is conducted on the most approved system of Modern Instruction, combined with the Domestic Comfort of a private Family, on the following terms:—Board, including the essentials of a Sound English Education, Twenty Guineas per Annum. French, Music, and Drawing, upon the usual terms.
The Duties of the School will be Resumed on the 19th JANUARY.
References are kindly permitted to Rev. J. Elrich, M.A., Newport, Isle of Wight; Rev. T. Duxsey, Lower Edmonton; Mr. Johnson, F.R.A.S., Bicester; Mr. Smeeton, Theddington, Leicestershire; and to the Parents of Pupils.
Thame, Dec. 26, 1857.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. The Crystal Palace, the British Museum, and most of the Public Institutions in and near the metropolis are frequently visited by the boarders.
Terms moderate and inclusive. References unexceptionable. Holidays—which may be spent in London or at the sea-side under the care of the Principal—eight weeks in the year. Re-opens January 11th.
J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.
N.B. During the past year, Youths from the upper divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Country.

RUSSELL HOUSE, RUSSELL-STREET, READING.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Mrs. KILPIN and Miss FULLER will be ready to receive their Pupils on the 27th inst.

Their system of Instruction is oral, the number of Pupils limited, and of ages varying from Eight to Nineteen.
Mrs. K. and Miss F. will be happy to forward upon application, Circulars containing Terms, References, and high Testimonials. French and German Governesses reside in the House.

EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

1, MARINE-TERRACE, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.
Mrs. JOSEPH, assisted by the Rev. W. JOSEPH, receives Young Ladies for Instruction in the various branches of a sound English Education, together with Drawing, Music, French, German, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest along the coast. Terms, which are moderate, may be known on application.

References kindly permitted to Mrs. Bryan, 1, Gloster Villa, Stamford-road, King'sland, N.; J. Stabb, Esq., 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.; T. Pitt, Esq., 8, Malina-place, St. John's-wood, N.W.; J. Worsley, Esq., Orwell, near Arrington, Cambs.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, Middlesex. Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters, besides other Teachers.

The object of this Public School is to give a first-class education based on religious principles. The course of study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English Education. The situation is beautiful and healthy, the spacious premises are erected expressly for the school, and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale. Prospectuses on application to the Head Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or the Honorary Secretary, at the Committee-room, Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

The FIRST SESSION of 1858 will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 27.

By order of the Committee,
T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Honorary Secretary.
REV. THOS. REES, Resident Secretary.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL, SURREY.

PRINCIPAL—MR. LONG.
A FIRST CLASS EDUCATION is provided in this long-established School, for the Universities, &c., and equally for prior Mercantile engagements. Pupils, direct from the school, have matriculated in the first division in the London University; and one has just obtained a first-class certificate in Honours, with a Prize in Classics, at the Christmas Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors. The situation, accommodations, and care of Pupils will be found to meet every possible requirement, as also the religious advantages.

Terms (no extras), including all branches of Instruction, except the Accomplishments, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

Full particulars, with numerous references, on application.
N.B. Mr. Long has pupils preparing for the new Oxford Examination and Title, in June next.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE MONDAY, January 25th. Having resided abroad for several years, Young Ladies confided to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosteraut, near Breda, Holland; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.
Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English.

Few Private Schools of long standing have better sustained their reputation for the Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education of Youth.

Hundreds have been Educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent Commercial and Professional Men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here.

Public testimony has been frequently borne by Parents and others to the Healthy Position and Domestic Comfort of Palmer House.

Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department.

Popular Lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favorite" Omnibuses from different parts of London pass the door every few minutes.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

Prospectuses and Testimonials forwarded on application.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, HAMPDEN HOUSE, BRILL, BUCKS;
CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES CLARKE,
(Daughters of the Rev. Paul Clarke.)

Terms—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.

The Misses C. have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable school-room attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of Pupils, and is in one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses C. in this Establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the school, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses C. in calling the attention of parents and guardians to this seminary. Observe the following facts: The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Music, French, and Drawing all included in the above terms.
Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampden House, Brill, Bucks.

HALESWORTH ACADEMY, SUFFOLK.

Mr. J. B. HARVEY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that the Duties of his Establishment will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

The Course of Study embraces all the usual branches of a sound and polite English Education, including the Classics and Continental Languages, the Mathematics, &c.

Great care is bestowed upon the cultivation of a high standard of morality, based upon Christian principle.

Much attention is also paid to the Domestic Comfort of the Pupils, and to those Manly Exercises which so powerfully contribute to a healthy state both of body and mind.

An ASSISTANT is required after the Christmas Vacation. A VACANCY occurs for an ARTICLED PUPIL.
January, 1858.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE. (Midway between Poole and the rising Watering-place, Bournemouth.)

Rev. WALTER GILL.

This Establishment presents special claims on the attention of Parents and Guardians as being, according to the best medical testimony, singularly adapted from its locality to the health of young persons; no spot perhaps being more salubrious on the south coast of England. Its domestic arrangements are on a scale both of liberality and comfort, and its educational advantages of a very superior character.

Prospectuses, with terms, which are moderate, and first-class references, to be had on application. French and German taught by Native Professors.

Duties resumed on January 27, 1858.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Affiliated to London University, 1849.
PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A., late Professor of Classics and Mathematics in the Western College.

PRESIDENT—W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER—S. BALLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HONORARY SECRETARY—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

In this Institution special attention is given to the Moral and Religious Education of the Pupils.

The Commercial Course constitutes a thorough preparation for Practical Pursuits.

The Classical and Mathematical Studies are so conducted as to qualify for Matriculation with honours at London University, or for the Government Examinations.

TERMS, INCLUDING FRENCH AND GERMAN:
For Boarders, under 10 Years of Age . . . 24 Guineas per Annum
" above 10 and under 14 . . . 28 " " "
" above 14 . . . 32 " " "

Washing, Drilling, and Pew Rent . . . 3 " " "

No Charge for Books.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, January 19th.

THE CHURCH of the PILGRIM FATHERS.

The Church formerly assembling in Union-street, Southwark, knowing that the lease of the Chapel would terminate in 1855, commenced a subscription for building a new place of worship. In consequence of an investigation into the history of the Church having demonstrated that it was descended from the Pilgrim Fathers, a new idea arose of connecting the Church of the Future with the instructive memories of the Past, and to call it the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers. This idea was most readily and cheerfully accepted by the Christian Public. The late Hon. Abbott Lawrence entered warmly into the plan, and enlisted the sympathies of the brethren in America who were descendants of the Pilgrims. With the sanction of the Congregational Union the Church in Southwark, with the Minister and Deacons, were committed to the undertaking as one of public interest. Subscriptions were set on foot. A design (comprising a Pilgrim Hall and Church) was approved, lithographed, and widely circulated both at home and in America. An admirable site, after long delay and much difficulty, was secured. A portion of the committee seceded, including the Treasurer and trustees of the fund; but, having perfect confidence in them, those who remained did not then ask them to transfer the funds when they resigned their office. The Building Committee commenced the erection of the Pilgrim Hall; and when it became necessary to pay for the ground, the Treasurer and Trustees afterwards responded, and signed cheques for the amount. But when money was required to pay the contractor, the Treasurer and Trustees resolutely refused to advance any further sums out of the balance of subscriptions—viz., 614l.—they had in hand. The progress of the building has in consequence been stayed, and the Rev. John Waddington and the members of the Building Committee have been sued for the sum of 962l. An arrangement was made to meet the claim in three instalments. By their own subscriptions and the efforts of the Church the Committee paid the first instalment of 200l. Mr. Waddington visited Manchester and obtained 200l. and additional help from friends to meet the second instalment of 380l. The third instalment of 380l. will become due the 25th of this month. The Rev. J. Waddington and Committee are threatened with execution unless the amount be paid.

We, the undersigned, feeling deeply the extreme hardship of the case, deem it our duty, after full inquiry, to express our undiminished confidence in the Rev. John Waddington and the Building Committee, and our sincerest sympathy with them in their existing trials. We propose hereby to commence a special subscription to enable the Building Committee to discharge their obligations, and to free Mr. Waddington from his embarrassing position, so that he may with freedom and satisfaction continue his efforts for raising funds to complete the building. We feel satisfied that the Nonconformists of England will respond to this appeal and not allow the Memorial Church of the Pilgrim Fathers to exist only in imagination. It must be a reality. The secession of a few will only stimulate the generosity of the many. The pledges given to our brethren in America must be honourably fulfilled. With promptitude and energy on the part of the friends of the object the work may be resumed with vigour, and its future progress will show that the friends of freedom are fully equal to the undertaking. The building will rise in its beautiful proportions, and endure for ages, to evince the gratitude of the present generation for the noble sacrifices of the past.

The Minute and Account Books of receipts and disbursements may be examined by any subscriber upon application to Mr. Apsley Pellatt, Holland-street, Southwark.

HENRY R. ELLINGTON, Watling-street, City, (10l. 10s.)

JOSHUA FIELD, F.R.S., Balham-hill, (10l. 10s.)

S. MORLEY, Wood-street, City, (4th Sub., 10l. 10s.)

APLEY PELLATT, Staines, (3rd Sub., 10l. 10s.)

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, Alderman, Lewisham, (3rd Sub., 10l. 10s.)

The authorities for using these signatures can be seen by any Subscriber, or intended subscriber, at Mr. Pellatt's, Holland-street, and have been examined by the Editor of the "Nonconformist."

The following have forwarded subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. (2nd sub.)	5	0	0
George Hadfield, Esq., M.P. (2nd sub.)	5	0	0
Charles Curling, Esq., Clapham-common (3rd sub.)	10	10	0
Wm. Armitage, Esq., Manchester (3rd sub.)	10	10	0
Samuel Rigby, Esq. (3rd sub.)	10	10	0
John Rigby, Esq. (3rd sub.)	5	5	0
A Friend, by Apsley Pellatt, Esq.	10	0	0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., Staines, Middlesex; the Rev. John Waddington, 9, Surrey-square; and Mr. Alderman Wire, Turnwheel-lane, Cannon-street, City.
London, January 1st, 1858.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 637.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE LINE DRAWN.

IN redeeming the pledge we gave the *St. James's Chronicle* in our last number, it affords us sincere pleasure to avow our belief that we have to do, in the present instance, with an honourable antagonist. We desire, in the outset, to express our acknowledgment of his gentlemanly tone, and his fairness of spirit. We heartily wish that the controversy between the advocates of civil establishments of religion, and those of the voluntary principle, were always conducted by the former with the same absence of arrogant assumption, the same straightforwardness of manner, the same calmness of reasoning, and the same charitable interpretation of the motives of an opponent, as we are glad to observe in the articles of our contemporary. Hitherto, and elsewhere, we must confess, we have met with very different treatment from journals professing to represent Church of England principles, whether high or low. Nothing can exceed the supercilious scorn it seems to have been natural for them to express towards ourselves, unless it be the eagerness with which they have been wont to insinuate against us charges of heterodoxy or infidelity. Indignation, even when allowed to hurry an antagonist beyond the commonly recognised limits of courtesy, we can allow for, and even honour. But with such as can stoop to the inexpressible meanness of fighting with poisoned weapons we keep no terms. It gratifies us to meet, at length, with an opponent of an entirely different temper, and, before contesting with him the question in dispute between us, we seize this opportunity to shake hands.

We now address ourselves to our task. We have deemed it due to our contemporary to give in *extenso*, in another part of our paper, the article from which we selected a short extract last week, in order that our own readers may have the advantage of seeing both sides of the case. It will be seen by a reference to that article that the *St. James's Chronicle* deduces from a previous article of our own five points which he understands us to have conceded. We think his statement of them fair, although we take leave to assure him that we cannot look upon them in the light of concessions, inasmuch as we have never, that we are aware of, occupied the ground which he seems to suppose we have found it necessary to vacate. He and we, it turns out, apparently somewhat to his surprise, can advance together, hand in hand, several stages on the same road. Now, as our conclusions are very far apart from each other, our contemporary wishes us to point out precisely where the fork in the road occurs at which we must separate. This we are about to do—but in order to our doing so with satisfaction to ourselves, and precision for him, we must prevail upon him to accompany us to a neighbouring eminence, from which he will discern distinctly how we reach our conclusion, and where he and we must needs part company. We have to traverse three or four positions in which, we doubt not, he will be content to go with us—but, for the sake of the end he has in view, we trust he will allow us to point out as we go some of the main features of the fields we shall cross.

First, then, we shall, no doubt, have the hearty concurrence of the *St. James's Chronicle* in the assertion that Christianity, as a disclosure of God's mind and purpose by His Son, makes its appeal to man's will. Its object, in brief, is to gain the will for God. There is nothing in the Gospel which can spiritually benefit us, otherwise than as it takes hold on our sympathies. The blessings of it cannot be forced upon us by external processes—cannot even be reasoned into us by irresistible logic. The nutriment of the soul which is embodied in the great facts and teachings of Christianity must be assimilated before it can avail to sustain life. Such being the case, it is tolerably obvious that its success must depend upon its approaching men *persuasively*. It seeks trust—it has, therefore, to win by its intrinsic charms, rather than conquer by external power. Any other method of address either defeats or falls short of its end. The Gospel comes with combined majesty and loveliness to woo souls to goodness—that is, to make them willing to accept of, and embrace, God as the Supreme Good—and hence, of necessity, its mode of operation must be emphatically, if not exclusively, *persuasion*.

We now move forward to a second consideration which, probably, will also receive the general assent of our contemporary. We say that there ought to be, and must be, in order to any large and permanent success, a complete congruity between the spirit of aggressive Christianity, and the machinery by which the force of that spirit is to be expressed—otherwise the one runs in danger of being counteracted by the other. The object being to let persuasion do its proper work, it is clear that every step taken with a view to bring it to bear upon the heart, should be auxiliary to its moral effect. For example, the character of the man who presents to another those aspects of the Gospel which are intended to win his trust, ought to be such as to add to, rather than diminish, the force of the considerations he urges in behalf of the truth. So, with regard to all the arrangements upon which that man leans, in order the more systematically to prosecute his work. All those arrangements ought to be intimately akin to the intent it is his wish to express. A man who undertakes to overcome the ignorant objections of the inhabitants of a certain town to sanitary precautions, would hardly show his practical sagacity, were he to demand, as the first step towards his object, a fixed and sufficient stipend from the poor's-rate. We ought not to commence in compulsion the process which we wish to end in conversion. Persuasion, in fact, must be wrought out by persuasiveness—and persuasiveness will be obviously stronger or weaker, in proportion as the means to which it resorts represents *self-expenditure* with a view to the attainment of its end.

We entreat the patience of our contemporary whilst we take him with us, as we hope we shall, across one more position. We shall then have reached what the Germans call the stand-point from which we think we shall be able to point out clearly to him the divergence of his path from ours—in other words, the difference between private and public responsibility. We are very far, indeed, from thinking that any system can be right basing itself upon a sentiment which can propound the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" On the contrary, Christianity, as we understand it, reveals to every one who receives it, a close relationship to every member of the human race, and makes each one "a debtor both to the Jew and the Greek, to the wise and the unwise." And the obligation to "do good to all men, as we have opportunity," we look upon as *primary*, arising out of the common relationship of all to the "elder brother" of the family—Christ; not out of accidental relationships, derived from our mutual position in society. Thus the responsibility of the employer to the employed, of master to servant, of landowner to tenant, at least as it respects spiritual action, is not peculiar—is not born, if we may so speak, of the mutual position of the parties. It is just as much the duty of a Christian workman, or servant, or tenant, to press the Gospel home upon

his employer, or master, or landlord, according to his opportunities, as it is of those who hold superior rank, upon those who hold inferior. The *obligation* is common to the two classes, although it must be *measured* by the facilities within reach of either. A man who becomes an employer of labour does not thereupon become bound to pay for the service he receives, partly in coin, and partly in spiritual opportunities. His religious obligation may be enhanced by the fact that the new relationship opens up new facilities of which he is bound to the Lord of all to avail himself to the utmost, but not by the fact that the employed have acquired a right to his Christian care which they did not before possess. The same train of observation will apply to the landlord of an estate. His position gives him opportunities and influence which increase his responsibility to God—but it does not give to his tenants a right entitling them to demand a provision for their spiritual welfare. The only case in which such right may seem to be acquired is where the service sought from the employed is such as places them in a position of special disadvantage for the culture of their souls. Otherwise, there is nothing beyond the possession of superior facilities, which should make the responsibility of superior to subordinate, in the classification of society, greater than that of the subordinate to the superior. In all ordinary cases, service is, or should be, paid for by adequate wages, and, so far as the service is concerned, adequate wages are a quittance of the debt contracted. Higher obligations spring not out of the accidental connexion between the two parties, but out of a common relationship to Christ, and are increased, not by favours rendered by the one, or by labour imperfectly requited by the other, but by the ordination of Providence which opens up special facilities for usefulness.

And now, we beg the *St. James's Chronicle* to bear these observations in mind, as we proceed to point out to him the specific difference between individuals and the State, as it regards the duty of making provision for the spiritual benefit of others.

The grand characteristic of what is done by an employer, or a landlord, for the religious culture of his workmen or his tenantry is, that the money he appropriates to, or foregoes for, that purpose, is *his own*. So far as it is his own—that is, so far as he has a just option to spend it on himself, on his family, on his friends, or not to spend it at all—so far, and no farther, does his appropriation of it to the spiritual teaching of his dependents harmonise with the great object of Christianity—namely, *persuasion*. If he is known to, be in debt—if his estates are mortgaged beyond their value—if, as merchant or manufacturer he is insolvent—his expenditure of the means within his reach, with the professed view of discharging his religious responsibility to his dependents, dishonours rather than promotes Christianity. He is using other people's property under religious pretences. The object of Christ's revelation is to extinguish human selfishness—and all the means of diffusing it should be to instinct with an honourable and unselfish spirit. Now, the ground upon which we base our assertion that it is incumbent upon an employer of labour, or a proprietor of land, to show his concern for the religious welfare of those dependent on him, by providing them, where necessary, with the means of grace, is that the more liberally he does this, the more powerful does he render the moral effect of the gospel message. The man whom he maintains to enforce the disinterested message of salvation, is a living illustration of his own sympathy with that message. The work which is to end in love begins in love. Self-sacrifice is taught by a display of self-sacrifice. The motive, the instrumentality, and the work, are homogeneous. They help one another. They are animate with the same life. It is practical persuasiveness aiming at persuasion. This is God's appointed order. "It blesses him that gives, and him that takes." It was the plan of the

Apostles. It was the plan of the early Reformers. It has been the plan of every successful missionary enterprise. It quickens and strengthens the life of the Church. It leaves her liberty unfettered. And if it does not prevent, it tends to minimise, corrupt service.

On the other hand, the civil ruler in his governing capacity has *nothing* which can properly be called *his own*. His revenues are held in trust for others—and are, strictly speaking, mortgaged for the protection of his subjects. He has no right to appropriate them to his own selfish use—nor does he, in devoting any portion of them to the spiritual teaching of his fellows, exhibit in any way an unselfish readiness to help on the good work. Every penny that comes into his hands, is a response to a demand made upon his subjects by law. Every penny is the product of compulsion. The revenues of India, especially, can only be collected by a prompt and pretty frequent exhibition of physical force. Although every anna that can be squeezed out of the people by extortion, and even by torture, is ruthlessly insisted upon by the collectors and their agents, it is notorious that the income of India has never sufficed, at least under the East India Company, to maintain an adequate machinery for the protection of life or property, nor for an administration of justice at all commensurate with the wants of the people. As it is for these objects that taxes—it matters nothing to the argument whether in the shape of rent, customs, stamps, licenses, or monopolies—are collected, and as these objects only can justify the forcible appropriation of the product of others' industry, the East India Company who profess themselves unable to extend their judicial, or improve their police, establishments, on the ground of pecuniary inability, would be acting as dishonest and sanctimonious a part, in taking upon themselves the charge of missionary efforts for the conversion of the natives, as would an insolvent merchant in subscribing largely to the same object from his creditors' funds. But setting aside altogether the speciality of the case as it respects India, we deprecate undertaking the work of *persuasion* with resources gathered by *coercion*. There is a strange incompatibility between the fabric to be raised, and the scaffolding erected with a view to raising it. The more largely a State gives for spiritual teaching, the more materially does it neutralize the moral efficacy of that teaching. Unlike private beneficence, State profusion in this matter obstructs rather than helps forward the persuasive power of the divine message. The aid of legal authority in the enforcement of Christ's claims upon the heart, does not illustrate nor commend them, but, so far as it morally operates at all, confuses what is otherwise clear, and disparages what human depravity is already but too eager to disparage.

With regard to a Government making spiritual provision for its own servants, and for those to whom it stands in *loco parentis*, this, as we have several times contended, stands upon a different footing. In the business of administering protection and justice, for which Governments receive taxes, many persons must needs be made use of, and, of course, personally cared for. Some arrangement for their religious teaching, in many cases, may become as necessary, and may be as strictly called for by justice, as the payment to them of ordinary wages. It is not the duty of the government to find horses for its subjects—but when the government sets its servants upon doing some work in which horse labour is required, it is, no doubt, bound to provide it. In like manner, although it is not the business of the State to furnish its subjects with the means of Christian instruction, for which it has no congruous machinery, still it may happen that in the process of administration it will be forced into special relationships towards individuals, as *employees*, soldiers, sailors, and prisoners, in which individual responsibility is estopped by position, and in reference to which, therefore, public responsibility must step into its place.

And now, we hope we have shown our contemporary where and why we draw a line between private responsibility and the responsibility of the Government for the religious welfare of others. There is really no analogy between the two cases. The State can call nothing its own, in the same sense as an individual proprietor can. It holds all its powers and resources in trust for the maintenance of order, the administration of justice, and the protection of the commonwealth. This is the special work which God has devolved on it—and by faithfully discharging this work with an eye to His glory, the civil ruler best discharges his responsibility. The higher and noble business of spiritual conquest and government, Christ has committed to his Church, together with the machinery requisite to carry it on effectively. The attempt to convert the two spheres into one results from a sad confusion of ideas. And if in any part of the world such confusion is to be anxiously avoided, it is in British India.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF RELIGION. (From the *St. James's Chronicle*.)

Two or three important points are conceded to us by the *Nonconformist*, and from these we must now carry forward our argument. To wit:—

1. That a religious responsibility exists, in the case of employers, with reference to those employed by them is admitted.

2. That "the connection between employer and employed is substantially the same," whether the employer be a merchant, a manufacturer, or a civil ruler, is also admitted.

3. Hence civil rulers, so far as they are employers, have a religious responsibility with reference to those employed by them.

4. An owner of land, or of an island, or province, is in like manner admitted to share in this same responsibility. And we apprehend that it must be equally conceded in this case, as in the former, that whether the owner be a merchant or a manufacturer, or a civil ruler, the obligation remains the same.

5. We had supposed an owner, as a simple way of discharging his duty, to settle a minister or missionary on an island, and to allot to him a certain portion—perhaps a tenth of the rental—for his maintenance. This is not objected to as *wrong*;—it is only said, "We hope he would hit upon some more convenient mode of payment."

Thus, then, we are visibly approximating. For it is conceded that either a private merchant or landowner, or a ruler, employing servants or having tenants, may, and ought, so far as a necessity is apparent, make provision, by some sort of an establishment, for the religious instruction and Christian worship of those dependent on him.

At what point, then, of the argument, does a difference arise? Where does the *Nonconformist* stop, in this course, and declare, that the extreme point of concession is reached, and that all beyond is unlawful?

We should like to learn this from the *Nonconformist* itself. For it is mere waste of time to go to the other end of the scale, and to argue from an *abuse* against a *use*.

It is not denied that if Mr. M. or Mr. N. were the owner of a little island of ignorant rustics, he might, and ought, to take some steps for making the Gospel known to them. And these steps would involve some expenditure—an expenditure of a part of the revenues derived from the land.

Now, if the idea be enlarged to an island like that of Man (once belonging to the Dukes of Athol), or of Wight, does such enlargement at all affect the question of the owners' responsibility? Or if a territory like that of the East India Company be held in co-partnership by several hundreds of persons, does *plurality* change their position or their duties?

It is not easy to see where or when such a change takes place.

Or, let us turn for a moment to the opposite view of the question. A common averment of the voluntaries is, that no man has a right to interfere between any human being and his God. Yet it is already admitted that any Christian, having tenants and servants in a state of ignorance and darkness, is bound to have the Gospel preached to them. So that, in certain circumstances, he is not only allowed but is morally obliged, to interfere between them and their God.

That rulers, and owners, and employers, have a plain Christian duty before them, is now admitted. But it is held that somewhere or other this obligation ceases. What we want to know is, *where* it ceases, and under what circumstances?

GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION IN INDIA.

Last Thursday evening, a lecture was delivered on this subject in Surrey Chapel School-room, by the Rev. Newman Hall, to the members and friends of the Young Men's Social Improvement Society. After a brief sketch of British rule in India, the lecturer referred to the fundamental principles of New Testament ecclesiastical polity, viz., the Church a spiritual, not a political kingdom, of which Christ alone is head, true believers alone the members, love the only source of revenue, and truth the only weapon of aggression. Then, having shown that through fear of alarming the prejudices of the natives, the Government, under the profession of neutrality, had really discountenanced Christianity and upheld idolatry, he expressed his fear, that having hitherto done too little, Government might now be urged to attempt too much, and by injudicious and unwarranted legislation in favour of the Gospel, might really do as much harm as under the former system. No efforts to spread Christianity were truly Christian but those which the [Christian's] only act of Parliament, the New Testament, warranted. Let Government, as such, become a missionary society, and we might so rouse the suspicions and enmity of the native mind, as to lose India altogether, both as a missionary field and a part of our empire. But let voluntary efforts, which the natives respected, be largely increased, and let petitions be poured into Parliament to this effect:—That even-handed justice be dealt out to all the subjects of the empire—that all might enjoy freedom of religion, but that social crimes should be permitted by no party under plea of conscience—that no sanction be henceforth given to heathen temples and heathen worship—that Government officials henceforth have nothing to do with the collecting or appropriating of the revenues of idolatry—that caste be not recognised in the army nor in any of the civil courts—and that all offices be open to all persons, without distinction of creed, who possess the qualifications for

discharging the duties of those offices. Let the Government prove itself a Christian Government, by enacting just and equal laws, and by all individuals who compose it, manifesting in their conduct Christian purity and integrity. More than this the friends of missions should not ask. More than a free stage for the practice and propagation of all religions, and of all varieties of the true religion, would in the end prove disastrous to the cause thus unwisely and unscripturally maintained. The lecture was listened to with great attention by a large audience, and it is expected that a petition will be forwarded to Parliament, embodying the sentiments which were maintained.

CHURCH-RATES AT SYDENHAM.

On Thursday evening an adjourned vestry meeting was held at the National School-rooms; the Rev. Mr. English, perpetual curate, in the chair. The room was densely crowded, many ratepayers being unable to obtain admission. The churchwarden (Mr. Kingsford) read an amended estimate of the amount required, and a rate of 4d. in the pound was ultimately moved and seconded. Mr. C. J. Cockerell moved the following amendment:—

That the vestry do now adjourn for the space of six weeks, in order to afford time for making application to the parishioners for voluntary contributions to defray the expenses comprised in the churchwardens' estimate, and that a committee be now formed to assist the churchwardens in carrying this resolution into effect.

Mr. Cockerell said it was monstrous to tax a parish containing 3,500 inhabitants for the support of the services of a church incapable of accommodating many more than 500 persons. If this church was entitled to its tax, so also was the church at Lower Sydenham and the various Dissenting chapels, so that not one but five rates would be required. Mr. George Offer, jun., had much pleasure in seconding the amendment, not only because it enabled him to advocate a great principle, but also because he hoped to relieve the estimable chairman and his colleagues from the painful position in which the advocacy of Church-rates placed them. The amendment was further supported by addresses from John Bennett, Esq., F.R.A.S., and Dr. Gordon. The chairman then put the amendment to the meeting, and out of an assemblage of more than 250 persons scarcely twenty hands were held up against it. The chairman declared it carried, amid tremendous cheers. The churchwarden then demanded a poll, which was fixed for Saturday.

Great excitement prevailed in the parish throughout Saturday, private carriages, flies, and cabs being in constant requisition bringing voters to the poll, and the village assumed all the appearances of a Parliamentary contest. Up to seven o'clock in the evening the Church-rate party were in a majority; but at that hour a large number of the working classes being released from their labours, came up to the poll, and the tide rapidly turned. About half-past seven, Sir Joseph Paxton came up to the table and claimed to vote. He was objected to by the chairman on the ground of his not being a rate-payer; but Sir Joseph having proved his liability for assessment and claimed to be rated, his vote was admitted and given against the Church-rate. At eight o'clock the poll closed, and the chairman declared the numbers to be as follows:—

	Persons.	Votes.
Against the rate and for the amendment	232	280
For the rate and against the amendment	125	248

Majority for the amendment and against the rate	107	32
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The announcement of the numbers was received with loud and prolonged cheering. Mr. George Offer, jun., proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, congratulating the ratepayers upon the glorious triumph of the voluntary principle. Mr. George J. Cockerell seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and the meeting separated. The Anti-Church-rate committee have published statistics of the result of the poll, to show how severely the opponents of the rate have had to contend against the unjust system of plurality of votes—These statistics exhibit the following results:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT.			FOR THE RATE.		
Persons.	Votes.	Total votes.	Persons.	Votes.	Total votes.
1	6	6	10	6	60
3	5	15	3	4	12
1	4	4	16	3	48
3	3	9	32	2	64
22	2	44	64	1	64
202	1	202			

232 persons.	280 votes.	125 persons.	248 votes.
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On Monday the Anti-Church-rate committee tendered the services of ten of their body to assist the churchwardens in collecting the amount required by voluntary contributions, and it is understood that the Church-rate party intend to accept the present poll as decisive upon the question of a compulsory rate, and will not contest the question again.

CHURCH-RATES AT WOOLWICH.—The result of the poll in the parish was as follows: For the rate of 2d. in the pound, 358; against the rate, 238; majority for the rate, 120. The Rev. T. Tuffield, Congregational minister, observed that, although the opponents of Church-rates had been defeated, it was satisfactory to find that the rate was carried by the operation of the plurality system of voting, as 213 persons had voted against, and but 192 persons in favour of the rate. He believed that this was the last Church-rate contest that would ever take place in Woolwich, for it was evident that the impost was condemned by public opinion, and would speedily be abolished by act of Parliament. Should it, however, be necessary, he should feel it his duty

at any future period to demand a poll against this unjust tax.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE NEW DIVORCE BILL.—Dr. Wilberforce has instructed the surrogates of the Consistory Court of his diocese as follows: "That you do not grant a license for marriage to any person who has obtained a decree for a dissolution of marriage under the provisions of the act if the husband or wife (as the case may be) of such divorced person be still alive."

A SERIES OF PROTESTANT MEETINGS have recently been held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, in order to consider the subject of "Romish Priests and Romish Sisterhoods in the English Church." No practical conclusion has yet been arrived at, but at each meeting a number of clergymen have addressed the audience at considerable length upon the workings of the Romish priesthood in this country.

THE REV. DR. M'NEILE having preferred some serious accusations against his curate, the Rev. Mr. Gent, formerly of Manchester, who denies their truthfulness, and refuses to resign his curacy till the doctor apologises, the Bishop of Chester has been appealed to. The bishop at first tried to settle the quarrel privately, but finding his efforts unavailing, he has appointed a commission to inquire into the matter.—*Morning Herald*.

THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION in the Mauritius is, according to the *Tablet*, to be brought in February under the notice of Parliament. The population of the island is about 100,000; of this less than 1,000 belong to the Church of England; the remainder are Catholics speaking the French language. The Mauritius, it will be remembered, was a French colony, and when it was surrendered to England in 1811, the inhabitants were guaranteed in the use of their language and religion. The complaints are two. One, that 904 Protestants have a bishop and three chaplains, and cost the State 2l. 3s. 2d. per head per annum; while the Catholics, ninety times as numerous, have but a bishop and fourteen clergymen, and cost the State but 9d. per head yearly. The other complaint is, that education has just been made compulsory as well as religious; the Catholics find out that "liberty of instruction and parental authority are violated by this law." It is also asserted that the three Protestant clergymen will have overwhelming influence in the schools in comparison with the fourteen Catholics.

HOW THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION HAS APPLIED ITS FUNDS.—Twenty years ago the Ecclesiastical Commission was established, mainly for the purpose of making better provision for the cure of souls. Though four millions of money have passed through their hands, yet they confess in their last report that "the wants of the parochial clergy far exceed any means at present available," and that they still require 276,641l. to raise 2,971 benefices to the minimum proposed value. A glance at the reports of the Commissioners tells us how much of the four millions of Church property that has passed through their hands has not gone to relieve "spiritual destitution in populous places." They have paid to the bishops alone 438,000l.; for episcopal residences 173,000l. The charges of management have cost 90,000l.; and solicitors, surveyors, architects, and auditors have had 128,000l. "Augmenting livings" seems to have been quite a secondary consideration with the lordly Commissioners; and in spite of the vast amount of *spiritual destitution* staring them in the face, they coolly propose further augmenting the incomes of poor deans, canons, and archdeacons. Shame upon their doings. Justice to the poor clergy, restoration of title to spoliated parishes, hire worthy in the proportion of labour to the working man,—then think of our dignitaries, but not, I say, till then.—*Correspondent of the Examiner*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE CHURCH SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The second of the four special services in four churches of the metropolis, instituted by the London Diocesan Home Missions, at the head of which is the Bishop of London, in connexion with the working classes, took place on Tuesday the 5th inst. The announcement that the Bishop of Oxford would address the working men who might assemble at St. Pancras Church, drew together a remarkable congregation, which consisted almost entirely of working men and their families. Many went in their working clothes, as they had been invited to do, but more paid all the respect they could to the church and its ordinances by putting on their best attire. The Litany was read by the Rev. Canon Dale, M.A., the vicar of the parish, after which the congregation sang the evening hymn. The Bishop of Oxford then ascended the pulpit, and preached from the 12th verse of the 28th chapter of Genesis:—

"And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven."

The *Daily News* gives the following outline of the Bishop's discourse:—

He said that in addressing working men and women he wished to direct their thoughts to one who almost 4,000 years ago was a hard worker, one in whose life he found the example of the one great truth he wished to bring before them. That truth was this—a great truth to begin the new year with—the safeguard, the blessedness, and the peace which were within the reach of every one of them in prayer. He knew that difficulties would at once spring up in the minds of many of that congregation—one that a life of real labour could not be a life of prayer, that people who had leisure might spend their time in prayer, but that prayer was incompatible with a life of daily labour. Another difficulty that would suggest itself would be that in order to effectual prayer there

must be great saintliness of life, and that men troubled with the cares of the world would never successfully engage in it. Now the example of Jacob, to whom the text referred, met both these difficulties. He was eminently a man of labour. He was turned in early life out of his father's house, and was forced by circumstances to earn his own bread by exceeding labour. This was his lot for twenty years, and if it could be shown that he was a man of prayer, then the first objection was done away with. With regard to the second objection, he might say that Jacob was marked as a man who had great faults to overcome, for he was the spoiled child of a deceptive mother, was afflicted with much softness of character, accompanied, as that frequently was, with cunning and deceit. And yet afterwards he became one of the most eminent worthies whose deeds are recorded in the Old Testament history. From these facts he drew these inferences—that a life of business was no hindrance to prayer, and that prayer being only the act of the saint of God, it was perfectly open to the hard worker as being the very first step in the divine life. Now if there were any class of persons who ought more than others to engage in prayer, it was the working classes, those to whom it was necessary that their bodies should be sound, their fingers supple, their brains clear—those above all others should leave the burdens of their lives upon God, and their prayers should be louder and more perpetual than those of other men.

The sermon, although marked with the greatest simplicity of diction, and abounding with the most familiar illustrations, was a most brilliant piece of pulpit oratory. The congregation were literally entranced, and the Bishop, feeling the importance of the occasion, and realising probably the fact that some of those he was addressing might never again appear within the walls of a church, was frequently overcome with an emotion which he attempted unsuccessfully to check.

The other three churches in which services were held were filled by attentive congregations, composed for the most part of artisans. The Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, M.A., rector of St. Marylebone, preached at St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, an eloquent and impressive sermon, founded upon his own parochial experience in one of the largest of the metropolitan parishes. The Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., chaplain of the Lock Hospital in Harrow-road, preached at the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and the sermon at St. Barnabas, Kensington, was preached by the Rev. J. Riddell, M.A., fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

On Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Hook occupied the pulpit of St. Mary's, Whitechapel. Much care had been taken by the clergy in inviting working men to come, and the church was crowded with operatives of various classes, a large proportion of them being in their working clothes. But, says one reporter, "respectability" predominated as the characteristic. The Litany service having been read by the Rev. William Welldon Champneys, M.A., canon of St. Paul's and rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, then preached from Revelations xxii. 16, 17—

I Jesus have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star. And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will let him take of the water of life freely.

The preacher pointed out that God had chosen the mouth of the prophet, the pen of the inspired writer, the tongue of the preacher, and in various other ways employed the co-operation of man in his great and mysterious work of salvation. He next showed that Christianity did not call a man from home, or society, or the study of science, or literature, or the pleasures and the enjoyments of life; but when one was so absorbed in business or worldly pursuits as to leave no time for the worship of God, or the study of his word, or attached unduly to the world's pleasures, or mixed up in any way with that which is unseemly, then the Gospel said, "Come." The brightest prospects of life were often darkened by the pangs of conscience or the uncertainty of doubt; but godliness was not only heaven in reversion, but happiness in hand. The sermon (says the *Morning Star*) was a fine display of eloquence; but portions of it were certainly above the comprehension of most of those under special invitation.

The Bishop of Oxford preached an earnest and eloquent sermon to an overflowing congregation, consisting almost exclusively of working men and their families, at the district church of St. Barnabas, Kensington, prayers having been first read by the Rev. Dr. Francis Heasey. At St. Pancras Church, where there was also a large congregation, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander Boyd, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Cheltenham. The Rev. Dr. Chenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster, preached at St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

On Thursday an immense concourse of persons attended at St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, to hear the Rev. Henry Melvill, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Principal of the East India Company's College, at Haylebury. The Litany having been read by the Rev. Canon Champneys, the Rev. Mr. Melvill ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text the 14th and 15th verses of the 3rd chapter of St. John's Gospel—

And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.

Dr. Hook preached to a densely crowded congregation in St. Pancras Church. At the doors of this edifice a man was stationed, who industriously circulated hand-bills addressed to the congregation, setting forth in a variety of scriptural phrases the evangelical view of Christianity, and then putting the inquiry whether the preacher

of the evening had faithfully proclaimed the Gospel to them. The document purported to come "From a Churchman," and was evidently intended to apply to the Vicar of Leeds. The sermon at St. Barnabas, Kensington, was preached by the Rev. Alexander Boyd, M.A., incumbent of Christ's Church, Cheltenham; and that at St. Giles-in-the-Fields by the Rev. A. Maclean, M.A., head master of Beth Grammar School.

The services were brought to a close on Friday. At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, the sermon was preached by Dr. Goulburn, formerly head master of Rugby School, but now the successor of Dean Alford, as minister of Quebec Chapel, and was characterised by a remarkable union of simplicity, force, and directness of aim. At St. Barnabas, Kensington, the closing sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Maclean, M.A., head master of Beth Grammar School; at St. Giles-in-the-Fields by the Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, M.A., prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square; and at St. Pancras by the Rev. J. Riddell, M.A., fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Copies of the Litany were distributed in the several churches before each of the services.

One of the results of this movement will be the establishment of colleges in various parts of the metropolis for working men and their families. The first of these institutions will be forthwith established in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, the Bishop of London, the Dean of Westminster, Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood, Lord Lyttleton, and Sir Walter James, Bart., having consented to act as a board of trustees. Attached to the college will be a free library and reading-room for working men, a public lecture hall, and a chapel. Institutions of a similar character will be founded in other parts of London so soon as circumstances will admit.

On Sunday evening the second of the Westminster Abbey services for the working classes was performed in the nave of the old building. Although the police arrangements for the admission of the public were far better than on the previous Sunday, there was still great crowding, the doors being kept closed until twenty-five minutes before the commencement of the service. The nave was densely crowded by an attentive congregation, but it certainly was not composed to any great extent of working men in the common acceptance of that term. Full choral service was performed, the lessons being read by the Very Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, B.D., the Dean of Westminster. The preacher of the evening was the Rev. Lord John Thynne, one of the canons of the Abbey and sub-Dean. He selected for his text the second verse of the second chapter of the Prophet Habakkuk,—

Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it.

The clear voice of the preacher was heard perfectly throughout the building, and not a word was lost upon the congregation. He concluded an eminently practical sermon with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to abandon sin and to lead a religious life. The benediction was then pronounced, and the congregation dispersed after listening to the Hallelujah Chorus. The sermon next Sunday evening will be preached by the Bishop of Oxford, and that on the following Sunday by the Dean of Canterbury.

Special services adapted for the working classes have been arranged by the clergy of Manchester and Salford, to be given on successive Wednesday evenings, in four of the largest churches in the city and the adjoining borough. The first of these services was given on Wednesday evening, in St. Andrew's Church, Travis-street, Ancoats. The working classes were invited to attend; all the seats were declared free for the occasion, and copies of the Litany and hymns to be sung were provided for the congregation. The attendance was larger than the spacious edifice could conveniently accommodate, and long before the service commenced every sitting, the standing space in the aisles, and the approaches to the pews in the galleries were filled, chiefly with the sons and daughters of toil. We estimated the proportion of the working classes present at four-fifths of the congregation. In many of the seats were to be seen half-clad and apparently half-starved operatives; in others, mechanics, who had evidently come to the church direct from their occupations, for many had their soiled aprons around them, and here and there might be observed poor women, in humble and scanty attire, with infants in their arms. The Litany was read by the Rev. Canon Richson, and the hymns appointed for the evening, with the responses, were led by a full choir, the members of which were attired in surplices, as is the case with the choristers in our cathedrals. The Bishop of Manchester was the preacher, and the text he selected was part of the 13th verse of the 5th chapter of the second book of Kings,—"Wash and be clean."—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the second of the new series of Nonconformist services designed for the benefit of the working classes was held at Exeter Hall, the preacher being the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. The hall was crowded to overflowing, and some hundreds were obliged to go away after vainly attempting to obtain admission. The sermon next Sunday evening will be preached by the Rev. George Macdonald, M.A., minister of Hinde-street (Wesleyan) Chapel. **MUSIC HALL, SURREY GARDENS.**—The Music Hall of these gardens was densely crowded on

Sunday evening. The occasion was a sermon—not by Mr. Spurgeon, whose congregation had occupied the Hall in the morning—but by the Rev. James Wells, of the Surrey Tabernacle. The preacher had undertaken to advocate the claims of the "Christian Blind Relief Society," instituted in 1843. Mr. Wells preached from the words of St. Paul, "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." At the close of the service a collection was made, which, judging from appearances, was liberal.

ADDRESSES TO WORKING MEN AT THE CALEDONIAN-ROAD CHAPEL.—The minister of the above chapel, the Rev. E. Davies, regretting that his spacious chapel in the midst of such a large population should be closed on Sunday afternoons, he has, with the concurrence of his deacons, thrown it open, and, without reference to religious creeds, invited men who are practically acquainted with the trials and dangers of the working classes to come and address their brethren on topics "bearing on their moral and social elevation." The pews, on these occasions, are all free, and no collections are made. The meetings begin at three o'clock and close about four. Two addresses of half an hour each, without any worship, are given. Last Sunday afternoon witnessed the commencement of this interesting experiment. The Rev. E. Davies presided. The speakers were Messrs. B. Helm, of Gray's-inn-lane, and R. Mabbs, of Islington. The addresses, without being couched in the conventional phraseology of the pulpit, went to show how working men might rise in the scale of intelligence and respectability, pass through life with credit and comfort, and have a good prospect with regard to the world to come. The attendance last Sunday was highly encouraging.

TRINITY CHAPEL NEW SCHOOLS, POPLAR.—The rapidly increasing population of this parish led the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. Smith to undertake the erection of additional Sunday school-rooms. The foundation was laid last summer, and the building being now completed, was opened on Monday, the 4th inst., with a tea and public meeting. On a piece of freehold ground adjoining the chapel, two handsome commodious rooms, capable of receiving 600 children, have been erected, with suitable class-rooms. The entire cost, independent of the land, is 1,400*l.*, and towards this 1,050*l.* was contributed before the opening. On that occasion upwards of 500 persons sat down to tea; and the crowd of persons who afterwards assembled, adjourned to the chapel, where a public meeting was held. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and was supported by Richard Green, Esq., and other influential laymen. The Rev. J. Kennedy, W. H. Watson, Esq., the Rev. J. E. Richards, and Charles Reed, Esq., addressed the meeting. More than 100*l.* was collected, and a strenuous effort is about to be made to pay off the remainder of the debt. The Rev. George Smith heartily congratulated his friends on the completion of this important undertaking, and the Rev. T. McCullagh, Wesleyan minister, closed the meeting with prayer.

SURREY CHAPEL BAND OF HOPE.—The third anniversary was held last Wednesday evening, the Rev. N. Hall in the chair. The school-room was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens. A huge Christmas tree was in the centre, on which hung several hundred presents for the juveniles. After tea the meeting was addressed by Mr. Councillor Payne, the Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road Chapel, the Rev. T. Richardson, curate of Clerkenwell, the Rev. T. K. De Verdon, and others. The report stated that upwards of one thousand persons were members of the society—that meetings were held monthly during the year in the chapel, which was well filled on these occasions by working men—another meeting monthly for children, in the school-room—and weekly meetings out of doors during fine weather. Many cases had occurred of the reformation of persons, who from living in habitual drunkenness, were now sober, and regular attendants at the house of God. A contribution of a sovereign was announced from the members of a Bible class of young women, as a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Sherman, who founded the class, and through whose influence, sixteen years ago, the chairman and president of the Surrey Chapel Band of Hope had adopted and advocated temperance principles. The room was crowded to excess, and many went away unable to obtain admission.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Independent Church, worshipping at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Halley, have unanimously invited the Rev. R. W. Dale (co-pastor with the Rev. J. A. James) to become their pastor. After mature deliberation, Mr. Dale has, however, resolved to remain in his present post.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR SONS OF MINISTERS.—This institution during the seven years of its existence has met with a large measure of success, and contains children belonging to no less than eight denominations. It appears to have been successful in obtaining the hearty wishes and co-operation of many friends of education without distinction of sect or party. Among other certificates, recently given, respecting the youths under Mr. Morgan's care, is one from the Rev. Charles Vince, of Birmingham, under date of Dec. 8th, who says:—"I have this day examined the scholars of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers. The examination, which was partly *videlicet*, and partly by written papers, embraced English grammar, geography, and English and Roman history. The result was, on the whole, very satisfactory, and fully sustained the opinion I had previously formed from examiners' reports as to the efficiency of the training." The next report is also from a Birmingham

gentleman:—"Laboratory and School of Chemistry.—At the request of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, I paid a visit to the institution at Shireland Hall, on December 14th, for the purpose of examining the pupils in the elementary branches of science taught there. I spent several hours in examination, and found that many of the pupils had attained to a practical and somewhat comprehensive acquaintance with the more important laws of physics. The examination in elementary chemistry was particularly good, and did great credit to their instructors, as well as to the pupils themselves.—FRANCIS WRIGHTSON, P.L.D." Dr. Humphreys, of Cheltenham, and Dr. Gordon, of Walsall, also bear witness to the character of the school. The last named gentleman, at the end of an elaborate report says:—"A few years ago I examined the school, and was much pleased with the attention and attainments of the pupils. Now, however, I am of opinion the proficiency is more general, and I also think there is a greater degree of attainment in all departments of study. Much credit is due to the efforts of the principal and his laborious assistants, and I have no hesitation in commending it to the public support.—Walsall, December 10th, 1857."

POTTERNEWTON TABERNACLE, LEEDS.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30, the Independent Chapel, Potternewton, was filled by an attentive and deeply-interested congregation, on the occasion of the ordination of the Rev. Joseph Fowler, as pastor of the church assembling at that place of worship. The Rev. J. H. Morgan having read a portion of Scripture and prayed, the Rev. William Guest made a statement respecting the invitation of the Rev. J. Fowler to the pastorate. The vote of the church was read by John Jackson, Esq., and the Rev. John Reynolds asked the usual questions. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. William Hudswell; the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., addressed the new pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Massie offered the concluding prayer. The Rev. G. W. Conder, the Rev. Jonah Reeve, the Rev. Radford Thomson, M.A., and other ministers, were present during the service in the afternoon, though taking no active part in it. In the evening the chapel was again well filled. The service was opened by the Rev. E. Brown, who read a portion of Scripture and offered up prayer. The Rev. G. W. Conder preached a sermon to the church and congregation. After the sermon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered, at which the Rev. W. Guest presided.

BOW, NORTH DEVON.—On Tuesday, December 29th, the Rev. John James was publicly recognised as the pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent chapel, at the above place. After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Revs. J. Williams, of North Tawton, and W. H. Bassett, of Lapford, a clear and powerful discourse was delivered by the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Exeter. The Rev. J. Young, of Braunton, proposed the usual questions, and the Rev. J. Fernie, of Chulmleigh, offered the ordination prayer, after which, a very faithful and scriptural charge to the minister was delivered by the Rev. J. Buckpitt, of Torrington. In the evening the Rev. W. Slater, of Barnstaple, preached a most appropriate sermon to the people. The Rev. J. Snell, of Crediton, &c., were present, and took part in the services.

HITCHIN.—The Rev. John Broad having been compelled by the failure of his health to resign the pastorate at Salem Chapel, Hitchin, the friends connected with the church and congregation have in various ways manifested their grateful appreciation of his ministerial labours and their affectionate sympathy with him under the affliction which has led to their suspension. Among other tokens of love and esteem, Mr. Broad was presented with a gold pencil-case from the Young Ladies' Missionary Association, and an elegant and costly silver tea and coffee service from the congregation. The pastor's wife also received appropriate expressions of Christian kindness, together with a purse of gold. Out of deference to the wishes of the pastor, the presentation was strictly private. The congregational gift was accompanied by a very gratifying address.

THE BIBLE FOR INDIA.—The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have opened a special fund for Bibles for India. They append a letter from Mr. J. L. Scott, secretary of the North India Auxiliary Bible Society, dated "Agra Fort, 16th Oct.," communicating the destruction of the depository at Agra and its valuable contents—Bibles, printing materials, and paper. On the day of receiving this letter, November 30, the Home Committee voted for North India 3,406 copies of the Scriptures in various languages; 1,000 reams of printing paper; 1,000*l.* in money towards the expenses of printing and circulating the native Scriptures. A few weeks previously the sum of 1,500*l.* was forwarded to the Calcutta Auxiliary to meet an urgent appeal.

THE REV. A. E. PEARCE, of Manchester, has accepted an invitation from the Independent Church, St. Helier's, Jersey.

THE REV. J. HILES HITCHENS, of the Western College, Plymouth, has received and accepted a very cordial invitation from the congregation assembling for worship in the New Congregational Church, Peckham Rye, London, to become its permanent minister, and intends entering on his labours the first Sunday in February.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—The *Emigration Record* states that the Government have authorised the appointment of a permanent staff of matrons for their ships carrying single females to New South Wales, who are to have an increasing remuneration from the first to third voyage, to be provided with free lodgings in Sydney, and a liberal allowance for a return passage to this country.

Correspondence.

CHURCHWARDENS AND CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I beg the favour of your insertion of the accompanying correspondence between the churchwarden of Batheaston and myself respecting Church-rates in that place, which is, I think, calculated to be of interest elsewhere.

Yours truly,

CHARLES J. FOSTER.

Serjeants'-inn, Jan. 11.

SIR,—When you may next be disposed to favour the citizens of Bath with a lecture on the subject of Church-rates, and especially if you should purpose again to notice the proceedings of this parish, I shall be happy to show you the churchwardens' accounts, that you may be better supplied with the facts of the case. Perhaps there are a few parishes in England, which are less amenable to censure than this, on the subject of Church-rates. You will find that about twenty-four years ago a voluntary subscription of about 1,000*l.* was raised for the erection of a new aisle, and the improvement of the church. That all the sittings in the nave, with the exception of two pews claimed by prescription, and two taken in exchange for sittings in the new aisle, are free, and used exclusively by the poor. That beside the church there is a chapel at St. Catherine's, belonging to the vicarage; and that to have two services at Batheaston and one at St. Catherine's every Sunday, it is necessary that one of the services at Batheaston should be held in the evening, which entails an expense of 7*l.* or 8*l.* per annum for lighting; and that on that account, if for no other, heating is desirable and provided for. That the clerk's salary amounts to 10*l.* per annum in consequence of the many duties he has to perform, and sundry items, including copies of the registers, are also to be provided for: and that no item was submitted to the last Easter vestry which was not strictly legal according to the opinion of counsel, whom we consulted upon that occasion. (*Vide Kempal v. Attenborough, Law Times, Vol. XXX. 211. Dec. 26, 1857.*) You must admit, or, at any rate, it is admitted by all the judges of the land, if I mistake not, that the maintenance of the fabric, and the provision of all things requisite for the due celebration of Divine worship are a charge upon the land; and although it is in the power of any individual to create much trouble in rendering that charge available, it is nevertheless the duty of the churchwardens to avail themselves of it.

I must take the liberty of saying that, in my opinion, you would better promote the cause of true religion by urging upon the people the duty of paying Church-rates, than by stirring opposition to them, and creating discords in parishes.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MELMOTH WALTERS,

Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's-inn, and for twenty-six years a Churchwarden of Batheaston. Batheaston, Jan. 1.

SIR,—I think that the communication with which you have favoured me respecting my speech at Bath on the 2nd December ult., might fairly be disposed of by the observation that you do not question the accuracy of any statement which I then made, and that you certainly do not explain how the 6*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, which I stated from the Parliamentary returns to be the proper amount in 1854 of the Batheaston Church-rate, mounted up to an actual expenditure of 54*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* A simple statement of the "sundry items" you speak of would surely have been more effective for your purpose than the information which you give me, that the parishioners have voluntarily subscribed 1,000*l.* for a new aisle—a circumstance which rather goes to prove that any compulsory taxation upon them for religious purposes is unnecessary, and such an abuse of it as the above figures appear to present, indefensible.

But I am quite willing to deal with the general issue raised by your letter—which I take to be this.—You call upon me to admit—"at any rate (you say) it is admitted by all the judges of the land, if I mistake not, (!) that the maintenance of the fabric and the provision of all things requisite for the due celebration of Divine worship are a charge upon the land; and though it is in the power of individuals to create much trouble in rendering that charge available, it is nevertheless the duty of churchwardens to avail themselves of it."

Now, Sir, whether the repairs of the fabric and the provision of all things requisite, &c., be or be not a charge upon the land—a point which you will see presently that I do not shrink from—the items in dispute between us, so far as you have disclosed them to me, are not covered by the principle. It is quite right that you should be comfortably warm at church, but the law does not require the Dissenters of Batheaston to pay for warming you. It is very desirable that you should not be absolutely in the dark at evening service, but all that the law obliges Dissenters to think about for you is a couple of candles for the minister to read by. The clerk is, I dare say, a very worthy official, but there is nothing given him to do in the rubric, and you have no right to use him at all. They are not what the law recognises as "requisite for the due celebration of Divine worship;" they are, in its eyes, simply extraordinary provisions for your creature comfort and delectation. Now, there is no law to prevent you asking for them I admit: neither is there to prevent the street-beggar asking us for an alms, but unless you think this a decent position for you to occupy, you must admit that the whole 25*l.* or thereabouts, which is all that you have attempted to account for is, as I stated at Bath that it must be, improper expenditure.

Then, again, with respect to the "charge upon the land," and your consequent duty to make it available. I am aware of course that this is constantly urged by people whom I must suppose to be too much in need of an excuse to be particular whether it is either true or applicable; but I really do feel some shame that a brother barrister, who tells me he has been twenty-six years a churchwarden, and, therefore, has had time to learn a little of the law of Church-rates, and who quotes to me a modern case in the books, and, therefore, has examined into it somewhat, should be so uncharitable of our common professional reputation as to assert for law a doctrine so directly the reverse of all that "every judge of the

land" has ever laid down or acted on. I need not trouble you with any deep reading on this point. The great authority upon your side of the question, I need not say, is *Prideaux's Churchwarden's Guide*. The frequency of its editions attests its excellence, but precludes me from referring you usefully to any particular paging. The index will, however, refer you to the text, and the text to the authorities, in which it is laid down distinctly that *Church-rates are a charge upon the person and not upon the land*. So entirely is this the case that the Ecclesiastical Courts, with whose usurpation the legal enforcement of these rates originated, cannot act except against the person; and even since, in more modern times, the land has generally (not always) come to be dealt with as the most convenient measure of the person's ability, the same principle governs the law. If a parishioner dies after a rate is made, even although proceedings have been begun for its enforcement against him, the rate and all the costs of the proceedings are lost, because the rate was not a charge upon his land, but only upon him, and he is dead. If, even, he has only ceased to occupy, or has sold the land to another person, you can only pursue your remedy against him: the land goes clear to the new occupier or the new purchaser.

Nor is the charge, even upon the person, absolute. Until a rate is made there is no charge at all, and it is absolutely in the discretion of the Vestry whether a rate shall be made or no. The law amounts to no more than this: If the parishioners in Vestry are of opinion that the fabric of the church wants repair, it is their legal duty to do—just what they think proper for repairing it. If they think it in sufficient repair, when to your eyes or mine it appears to be absolutely tumbling down, the law sees with their eyes and not with ours, and is perfectly satisfied. They must have one bell to ring to church and at funerals, and they must make such provision for getting it rung upon those occasions as they think necessary. If they prefer to have the bell cracked, the law will defer, I am afraid, to their very bad taste in that particular. They must also wash one surplice (for the law knows nothing of the individual now called curate) as often—as they think the incumbent may reasonably be allowed to dirty it: and in some parishes, if I may put faith in estimates, the clergy seem to be of such shamefully dirty habits that the surplice is no sooner out of the hands of the washerwoman than it is obliged to be sent back again. One painful item, Sir, I spare you: but with that exception these are about all: and for them the quantum and the mode of the provision to be made by the parishioners rest absolutely, by law, in the discretion of themselves in Vestry. If they think nothing necessary, the law requires nothing from them; and when, instead of providing by other means open to you, you insist upon having the money by rate, you select just that mode of raising the money which the law regards with least favour and subjects to the most stringent conditions.

I cannot but think, Sir, that if you and the churchwarden-brotherhood generally, would only remember that you are the officers of the parish and not of a sect—and of a sect which, in these matters, is certainly not the less sectarian for being established—you would rather keep strictly within the narrowest limits of the liability (such as it is) which alone the law imposes, than consult brother barristers how much more you can squeeze out of the parishioners without violation of its provisions. You speak of having had "much trouble in making the charge available," and I am aware that the last Church-rate at Batheaston was a somewhat costly undertaking to its promoters. I believe the next is likely to be more so. Though you may have hitherto been unaware of it, there are such things as Dissenters even at Batheaston; and your authority as churchwarden is not one whit more important in the eye of the law than is their right to resist to the utmost the exactions which have evidently been systematically practised upon them.

In conclusion, Sir, I cannot admit that if I have been successful (as I hope I have been) in "stirring up opposition" to such indecencies as the Batheaston Church-rate, or if I can by any advice of mine assist the parishioners in defending themselves against the double-shotted arm which it seems ready to be brought to bear upon them, the stigma of "creating discord" will in any sense apply to me.

I presume, of course, that you will wish this correspondence to appear in the public press.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES JAMES FOSTER.

Liberation of Religion Society,
2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, E.C.,
Jan. 12, 1858.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It seems to me a great pity that Mr. Cave's zeal for the West India interest did not lead him to go to Jamaica to examine and judge for himself as to the truthfulness of the opinions he so freely expresses in the *Times*. I think if he were to go to the property in St. Georges, in which he has, I believe, a considerable stake, he would find no difficulty in hiring any number of labourers he might require at a far lower rate than that which is now paid for free labour in Porto Rico, Cuba, or the United States. Men will work freely at 1s. 6d. a day, women at 1s., and youths of fourteen to sixteen at 6d. and 8d.; and they will do as much work in eight hours as they formerly did as slaves in ten or twelve hours. I know as a fact, that for want of employers in that parish the labourers have often to walk ten or fifteen miles to get work or sell a dollar's worth of provisions. Numbers of young men have left Jamaica for the Spanish-Main because they could not find profitable employment at their own homes, and many persons have been compelled to hire land at 12s. to 15s. an acre rent, which would not sell for more than 2s. or 3s., in order to live. True it is, that here and there an estate is in sugar cultivation, and for a few weeks during crop, or when coffee requires to be picked in haste, there is a great demand for labour; but in many parishes in Jamaica, and particularly the mountainous parts of the island, it is difficult for labourers to obtain employment at fair wages, and still more difficult to get paid promptly for what they do. As to women and children, there are thousands who would gladly engage in planting, weeding, or picking cotton, and who would be most grateful to the friends of freedom in this country if they would fairly try the experiment of growing cotton for the Manchester manufacturers by free, and fairly recompensed labour, instead

of encouraging and extending slavery, as they every day do in America, by the constantly increasing demand for cotton. Professor Stowe was perfectly right when he told the friends of freedom in England, that if they would strike an effectual blow at slavery, it must be by means of the growth of cotton by free labour. It would be easy to prove that land can be cultivated in Jamaica at this moment at less expense than in England—that the crops, whether of sugar, coffee, or cotton, are highly remunerative, and that what the West Indies require is not so much labourers, as money to pay them, and wise heads to give their labours a profitable direction.

Brixton, Jan. 11.

B.

INDIA.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.

Telegrams in anticipation of both the Calcutta and Bombay mails have arrived—the former on Thursday morning, the latter on Saturday evening.* The *Nubia* has brought the Calcutta, and the *Pottinger* the Bombay mails. The dates are from Calcutta to the 11th of December; Madras, 16th; Galle, 19th; and Bombay, 18th.

The great item of intelligence is that General Havelock died on the 25th November, at Alumbagh, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

We have stirring and chequered news from Oude. On the 24th of November Sir Colin Campbell evacuated Lucknow in the presence of the whole force of Oude. He retired to Cawnpore with the garrison of Lucknow, leaving General Outram with a division in possession of Alumbagh. Meanwhile General Windham, on the 26th of November, attacked part of the Gwalior mutineers, near Cawnpore, and defeated them; next day he was surprised, lost all his tents (3,000), and had to retire into his entrenchments, whence, however, he made a successful sortie upon the enemy, in which Brigadier Wilson fell. Our loss is heavy. The 64th and 80th were much cut up. The following version of General Windham's defeat is given by the India House telegram. It looks more like a victory:—

On the 26th General Windham attacked and routed the first division of the Gwalior Contingent, 3,000 in number, which had arrived near Cawnpore, after crossing the Jumna at Calpee, taking all their guns except one light field-piece.

On the 27th of November the main body of the Gwalior Contingent entered the civil station of Cawnpore, and burnt down the encampments of three of our regiments. They were repulsed, with severe loss, in an attack they made on our entrenchments on the 28th of November. The Rifles captured two of their 18-pounders. The 64th Regiment suffered severely. Brigadier Wilson was killed.

The Calcutta *Englishman* puts a different version on the affair, though further explanations are still necessary. Our contemporary says:—

We do not know what may be thought of this attack at Cawnpore, and the British troops retiring into the entrenchment and allowing the rebels to burn down the camp of the 34th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments! But it seems to us that the position of the camp at Nawabgunge was extremely ill-chosen, close to a large tract of ravines, sufficient to afford shelter to some 4,000 or 5,000 men, who would meet with little difficulty in assembling there, preparatory to a general attack, which there is no doubt was the case.

Had a small field battery been thrown up in the ravine, and the advance of a force watched by an outlying picket, to retire on the approach of attack, the rebels might have been drawn into a trap, and destroyed by sections. . . . We are led to the conclusion that the three Regiments were thrown out a distance of three miles as an outpost, and placed in a position which, in the absence of all attention, rendered it an advantage to an enemy to attack.

Sir C. Campbell heard the firing from the Oude side, came up, and drove the enemy from his position in Cawnpore. On the 7th December the Commander-in-Chief attacked the Gwalior men, 14,000 strong. The victory was decisive, the enemy was pursued for fourteen miles along the Calpee road; lost all (?) his cannon, except eight, all his carts, all his ammunition, and all his baggage. There were sixteen guns taken. The British loss was insignificant, one officer only killed, viz., Lieutenant Salmon.

A later telegraph from Malta embodies a despatch from the Commander-in-Chief, announcing another defeat of the Gwalior Contingent:—

FROM SIR COLIN CAMPBELL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Cawnpore, December 10, 1857.

A despatch has just been received from General Hope Grant, H.M. 9th Lancers. Narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Sernighaut, when they were beginning to cross the ghaut over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his cavalry and artillery with great spirit, and after half-an-hour sharp firing, took fifteen guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, and one 6-pounder (native), with all their stores, carts, wagons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General Grant estimates the loss of the enemy at about 100. He did not lose a man in the operations, he himself

* It is strange that though the first reached Malta on the 6th, at noon, it was five hours being telegraphed, and was not sent to the papers till 5.30 next morning; and that though the Bombay news arrived at Malta at 10 a.m. on Friday, it did not reach the Foreign office till 6.30 p.m. on Saturday.

being slightly wounded. I congratulate your lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign.

Captain Day, of the 64th, is reported killed at Cawnpore.

The ladies and children, sick and wounded, from Lucknow, to the number of about 800, have arrived at Allahabad, and are by this time safe at Calcutta. The *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* contains a very deeply-interesting detailed account of the defence of Lucknow, being the official report of Brigadier Inglis. The privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

The Oude insurgents, pushing to southward, compelled the Ghoorkas to retire from Azimghur and Jaunpore stations, about 100 and 150 miles south of Lucknow. All Europeans on the march upwards then ordered to halt at Benares, till the arrival of Colonel Franks, to take command. Meanwhile relief from Nepal was at hand. Jung Bahadoor had passed Segowlee with 9,000 men. He has gone to Goruckpore to help Sir Colin Campbell.

From other parts of the Bengal Presidency there are chequered accounts. Even yet mutiny had not ceased. The 34th Native Infantry, who mutinied at Chittagong, are in Tipperah plundering. They had released the prisoners, and plundered the treasury. They have fled towards Sylhet. No lives have been lost. Two companies of the 73rd regiment at Dacca mutinied on the 29th of November. They were cut up by the sailors, who killed some sixty of them; the remnant were marching on Jelpigorie, whence their own regiment, the 73rd Native Infantry, went out to attack them. The Europeans from Barjoeling, with three guns, had been sent to Jelpigorie. Europeans had also been sent from Calcutta to Chittagong and Dacca. The 43rd and 70th, which had been disarmed, are to be sent to China. The Bengal army is now almost extinct.

The country is settling down in the north-west. Rohilcund, around Agra, and Delhi, seem tolerably quiet. Sir John Lawrence reports the Punjab quiet enough to permit the railway survey to be proceeded with.

From Central India we learn that four regiments of Holkar's Regular Infantry were disarmed at Indore, on the arrival of the Mhow column; they, like the Regular Cavalry, having been conspicuous in the attack on the Residency, on the 1st July. Sir R. Hamilton assumed charge of his functions on the 16th.

Mehidpore was attacked by rebels on the 8th of November. The Contingent behaved badly, and their officers were forced to escape. The rebels captured all the guns and plundered the cantonment. They were, however, pursued by a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, under Major Orr, and on the 12th of November were cut up after an obstinate fight, leaving a hundred dead on the field. All the guns and plunder were retaken.

Colonel Durand, with the column from Mhow, advanced on Mundesore on the 23rd of November. The rebels were attacked and defeated with heavy loss. Five of their guns were captured. Neemuch, which was threatened by these men, has thus been relieved, and the remnant of the insurgents, who still hold the fort of Mundesore, are much dispirited. Killed—Lieutenant Redmayne, her Majesty's 14th Dragoons. Wounded—Lieutenants James, Martin, and Prendergast. [This news was received by the last mail.]

More disturbance in Bombay. A petty insurrection at Kolapore, on the 6th of December, was suppressed in three hours by the promptitude and decision of the Commissioner, Colonel Legrand Jacob. Fifty prisoners were taken, and thirty-six immediately tried and executed. The rising of Berunda was entirely crushed, after a body of them had been severely chastised at Hulfullee. A rising to resist the enforcement of the Disarming Act having taken place in the Southern Mahratta country, the insurgents, about 1,000 strong, were attacked and defeated by Colonel Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta Horse, near Beejapore, on the 30th of November, and the country has since been tranquil.

An armed band has attacked Point and plundered the treasury. Surat troops have been sent from Madras and Bombay, and police from Tannal and Nassick, to restore order.

The steamer *Great Britain*, with 1,000 cavalry, consisting of the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers, has arrived at Bombay, and with a wing of the 72nd Highlanders, which arrived per steamer *Scotia*, now form part of the Bombay garrison. The following regiments have arrived at Calcutta:—8th regiment, 87th regiment, 79th Highlanders, 7th Hussars, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of artillery. 2,704 men from England have arrived since the last mail. There are just

24,000 European troops now in the Bengal Presidency.

The intelligence from England had caused complete stagnation in the Calcutta export market; the import market was unchanged. Money was abundant, but there was no reduction in rate of interest. Government securities were depressed. Exchange, 2s. 2d. for credit.

At Bombay the import market continued languid. There was no change in the money market. Government securities were dull of sale.

To the above summary of news a full telegram received from Bombay at the India House adds some interesting details. It appears that the postal communication between Bombay and Calcutta was cut off—that all was quiet in Scinde, the Nizam territory, and Madras—that the Bheels in Candeish were still in rebellion—and that the Rewah troops have twice defeated the Myhere rebels, capturing the forts of Kunchynpore and Zorah.

Our file of Calcutta papers has come to hand, and we add one or two particulars to the above. Colonel Franks had started for Benares. Colonel Taylor, with a wing of the 79th Highlanders, was to follow. The remainder of the regiment had also been ordered up. A letter from Benares, dated Dec. 2, says:—

We expect to leave with the force to-morrow morning to relieve the Futtehpore people, who have been obliged to leave their entrenchments and take up another position. Benares is also threatened by a force from Jaunpore. A brigade was to leave to-day to reinforce the Jaunpore one. It is said the insurgents are 20,000 and forty guns strong there. The force ahead of us here is about eight to ten thousand.

The Rajah of Pachete has been brought down to Burdwan a state prisoner, under a strong guard of European soldiers. A committee of inquiry is to try him.

The *Lahore Chronicle* states that Sir Robert Hamilton is to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. The *Friend of India* thinks that Sir John Lawrence must have the refusal, on account of his good services.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Spectateur* (formerly the *Assemblée Nationale*) has caused a "sensation" in Paris by publishing an article on the foreign policy of France. Its purport is that a coalition against France is brewing. The basis of the statement is the alleged secret treaty between England and Austria, for mutual defence, of which Mr. Disraeli attempted to make something. The semi-official *Constitutionnel* denies positively that any written engagement between Austria and England, such as the *Spectateur* describes, exists; but the latter journal reiterates its assertions.

The ball at the Tuileries on Saturday night was marked by the same splendours as on previous occasions. The Emperor danced with Lady Cowley, and Baron Hubner with the Empress, in order, it was supposed, to give to the world a denial of the assertions of the *Spectateur* respecting the isolation of France.—*Letter from Paris.*

A rumour has been made public to the effect that the French Government had sent out orders to prevent Baron Gros from using the French marines in the projected combined attack on Canton. The explanation is, that after the attack on Canton the French marines are to take part with the Spaniards in an attack on Cochin China. Their contingent withdrawal for that purpose has been mistaken for a withdrawal from the attack on Canton. The excellent port of Turone, in Cochin China, not very far from Hué, the capital, is to be attacked and occupied as a permanent station.

The *Moniteur* hints that France will not stop the slave trade.

Despotism is tightening the rein. The papers contain the following announcement:—"M. Guérault having been appointed principal editor of the *Presse* on its re-appearance, the Minister of the Interior has approved the nomination. *La Presse* is the property of a private individual, but before he can name an editor he is obliged to have the sanction of the Minister of the Interior. So much for the liberty of the press in France, which is degraded more than in any other country in Europe.

The determined efforts of the Government to reduce the professors of the university to that condition of absolute subservience which, according to the doctrines of the Government organs, is above all things conducive to the advancement of learning, was on Friday resented at the Sorbonne in a very spirited manner by M. Saint-Marc Girardin, who has been threatened by the new Government organ, the *Revue Contemporaine*. In the course of his lecture he said:—

I will not yield one jot of my independence, although such pains are taken to remind me that I am a professor, subject to be dismissed at any moment. I do not forget it. Formerly, when, in common with the entire French professorate, I was irremovable, I felt my independence assured by the stability of my position, and I was not on that account more factious. But now the very idea of my removability, of which my adversaries love to warn me, and which, from a feeling of pride that you will

easily understand, I constantly bear in mind, makes me more than ever determined to be independent, and I endeavour to compensate for the fragile tenure of my office by the respectful firmness of my speech.

These remarks were received with immense cheering by an auditory which completely filled the Sorbonne.

On Friday night snow fell in such large quantities on the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway that the Paris mail arrived an hour beyond its time.

A terrible accident occurred on Friday in Paris, at the magnificent church of St. Sulpice, in the Faubourg St. Germain. At ten in the morning, while mass was going on in the chapel of the Virgin, one of the hot water pipes used for warming the church burst with a tremendous noise, throwing boiling water and splinters of iron and marble upon the congregation. Three persons (one being an Englishman) were killed on the spot, five others were seriously injured, and half a dozen more were hurt.

AUSTRIA.

The *Gazette* of Vienna, of the 6th, publishes the following order of the day, addressed by the Emperor to the army:—

It has pleased the Almighty to remove from this life the oldest veteran of my army; its chief, crowned with laurels, my most faithful servant Field-Marshal Radetzky. His immortal reputation belongs to history. In order that the name of this hero may be preserved for ever in my army, my 5th Regiment of Hussars will have the honour from this day forth to bear it. Wishing to give expression to the profound grief which I share with my army, I order that at every military station a solemn service be celebrated for the deceased, and that my army and navy wear mourning for fifteen days. The flags and standards will be veiled with crape during that period.

(Signed)

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna, Jan. 5, 1858.

More than 25,000 men of the Austrian army are to attend the funeral of Marshal Radetzky. Marshal Count Nugent is to follow the remains as chief mourner. The Archdukes Albert, Charles, and William, are to be there.

The ratifications of the Danube Navigation Treaty were exchanged on Saturday, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Vienna, between Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Porte.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, for the first time since his illness, appeared on New Year's-day with the star and ribbon of the Black Eagle to receive at Charlottenburg the authorities, who came to offer him their congratulations. His Majesty conversed with them for some time.

The Regency of the Prince of Prussia has been prolonged for three months.

RUSSIA.

On the proposal of the nobility in the Government district of St. Petersburg, the measure abolishing serfdom in the Lithuanian districts is to be extended to that more northern province, which is likewise peopled mostly, not by Russians, but by descendants of the Finnish race.

The nobles of Podolia, Volhynia, and of the Ukraine have followed the example of those of the Governments of Wilna, Kowno, Grodno, and St. Petersburg, and have addressed a memorial to the Emperor praying for the enfranchisement of their serfs.

ITALY.

There has been an important debate in the Piedmontese Chambers on priestly interference at the late elections. It appears that the Marquis Birago, editor or patron of the *Armonia*, the chief Ultramontane organ, was returned for Strambino. The Mayor and a number of electors presented to the Chamber a protest against the election. According to this protest, the priests had descended to illegal intrigues: they depicted the Liberal candidate, Colonel Somis (a steady Roman Catholic by no means of very advanced opinions), as determined to combat the Church, and as professing a diabolical, satanical, and infernal religion; they distributed bulletins with the name of Birago, menacing with excommunication all who should not vote for him; a chaplain went one evening into the stable of an elector and told him, in the presence of his family, that if he had not given his vote for the Marquis Birago the sacraments should not have been administered to him in case of illness; the parish priest of Strambino uttered the same menaces to two other electors, and threatened a priest not to allow him to say mass; other electors were invited to dinner, and to some money also was given. Count Cavour, in the course of the debate, said, "He did not desire to exclude the clergy from political affairs; but if they sought, by employing spiritual weapons, to reconquer ancient privileges, he should oppose them with all his strength. There should be an inquiry. If the clergy had not abused their power, they would be the gainers; if they had abused their power, then the Government must see whether the law affords powers for preventing such abuses, and if it does not a bill must be brought in to check them." Count Solaro della Margherita insisted that moral pressure cannot be proved. His party, he said, desired a frank policy and "a renewal of relations with the Holy See"—a declaration received with shouts of laughter. Signor Brofferio, the Radical deputy, made a violent attack upon the reactionary clergy. The following resolution was proposed:—

The Chamber recognises that the employment of spiritual agencies on the part of the clergy to influence the elections constitutes a moral violence which, as practised in particular elections, may afford occasion for an inquiry.

This order of the day was carried by eighty-four

votes against forty-five. A motion for an inquiry into the Strambino election was also carried. The party of the Right is much disheartened by this division, and it now perceives that so long as the Liberal deputies remain united, it must succumb in Piedmont as well as in Belgium.

A Paris paper states that a modification is about to take place in the Sardinian Cabinet by the retirement of M. Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior.

A letter from Ancona of the 28th ult. says that the number of assassinations committed in that town is daily increasing, notwithstanding the extreme measures adopted by the authorities to prevent them. Public feeling against the Austrian garrison is very strong in the Legations.

The *Daily News* correspondent gives some further harrowing details respecting the recent earthquake at Naples. The catastrophe appears to have been even worse than was at first apprehended. "The King himself," he says, "believes that upwards of 15,000 persons have lost their lives. From what I have heard, the number must be double. The King and his family have made a most paltry subscription for the relief of the sufferers, and hundreds of lives are believed to have been lost in consequence of the inertness of the Government."

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 4th, publishes a royal decree appointing M. Isturitz to be President of the Senate, and the Duke D. Veragua and General Soria Vice-Presidents. The Queen had ordered that 6,000 reals should be given to every legitimate child born on the same day as the Prince of the Asturias, and 3,000 to children born on the day of his baptism.

The Cortes was opened on Sunday. The Queen in person read the Speech from the Throne. It announces a settlement of the questions relating to the clergy, speaks of an augmentation of the navy, of reform in the electoral laws and of those relating to the press. It mentions the redemption of State lands, and concludes by stating that the expenses of the budget are balanced by the receipts.

Bravo Murillo (Opposition) has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. A dissolution is now probable.

TURKEY.

Redschid Pasha, the chief minister of the Sultan, died on Wednesday last. In consequence of this sudden event the Turkish Cabinet has been modified as follows:—Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha; Foreign Affairs, Fuad Pasha; Tanzimat, Mehemet Kiprioli Pasha.

The *Constantinople Journal*, of Dec. 30, contains an official contradiction of the news of the dissolution of the Divans.

AMERICA.

We have intelligence from Boston to Dec. 30. The chief news is the capture of "General" Walker, in Nicaragua, and dispersion of his band by Commodore Paulding, of the United States navy. The "General" was sent home, arrived at New York in the *Northern Light*, was released by order of the Government, and had proceeded to Washington. The news of the breaking up of Walker's expedition has created an intense excitement. The enlistment of filibusters for Nicaragua was progressing with much spirit in various places. Eight hundred men had left Texas for Nicaragua, and there are about 1,400 awaiting shipment in New York. A despatch from Washington says that Walker demands that Government shall convey him back to Nicaragua in a national vessel, and salute his flag on arriving at the Isthmus. Walker was about to proceed to New Orleans, where the excitement in his favour was intense. Commodore Paulding, by whom Walker's arrest was effected, had been ordered home for trial by court martial.

Many of the cotton factories in Philadelphia county, which suspended work at the beginning of the financial crisis, had resumed operations.

President Buchanan and the Secretary of the Navy had acceded to the application of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the steam-frigate *Niagara* to assist in laying the submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, in June next.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, dated the 30th December, says that civil war has broken out in Kansas. Several serious conflicts had occurred. A fight took place between the Government troops and a body of pro-slavery men, in which several were killed and wounded, including the United States marshal for the district. General Lane, the leader of the Free State troops, was entrenched, with a large number of followers, at Sugar Mound, and was determined to engage with the Government dragoons, if they made an attack. At the latest dates a battle was considered inevitable.

At the election on the 21st inst. the Lecompton constitution, with the clause annexed in favour of slavery, was adopted by a large majority. We take it for granted that the Free State men refrained from voting on the question. The Free State Convention, which was to meet at Lawrence on the 22nd, was to decide whether or no the Free State men should vote for State officers at the election to be held in January. Many were in favour of voting, with the view of defeating the pro-slavery nominees. Ex-Secretary Stanton was spoken of as the Free State candidate for Governor. General Denver, appointed by the President, had assumed the duties of Governor, and had issued a conciliatory address. Leavenworth advices of the 25th inst. give the vote of that city as 238 for slavery and nine against it. General Calhoun had been burned in effigy. It was

rumoured that General Denver had issued an order for the arrest of General Lane.

Late accounts from Kansas state that the special session of the Legislature convened by Secretary Stanton had agreed to submit the Lecompton constitution to the people in three forms, viz.:—1. The constitution with slavery; 2. The constitution without slavery; and 3. Against the constitution. The 5th of January was appointed for the day of the election, and stringent measures had been adopted to secure a free and full expression of the popular will.

The House of Representatives, on the 23rd ult., after a free discussion of the Mormon question, adopted a preamble declaring the territory of Utah in open rebellion against the United States, and a resolution directing the committee on territories to consider and report the facts and inquire into the propriety of expelling Dr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, from his seat.

Advices from the army of Utah to the 8th ult. state that Colonel Johnston, the commander of the expedition, together with the new territorial officers and their escort, had joined the main body under Colonel Alexander. The entire force, with the exception of Colonel Cook's command, had concentrated at Black's Fork, en route for Henry's Fork on Green river, where they would winter. All the supply trains had joined the military, and the troops were abundantly supplied. The weather, however, was intensely cold, the ground covered with snow, and the animals were dying hourly. The place selected for the winter quarters of the army is 100 miles from Salt Lake City. It was the intention of Colonel Johnston to make a forward movement as soon as the weather permitted. The troops enjoyed good health, and were in high spirits. The Mormons, it is suspected, will take flight from Utah, and settle down where the Stars and Stripes have no dominion. Probably in Sonora, in Mexico.

Another revolution had occurred in Mexico. The garrisons of Vera Cruz and Taciniba had pronounced against Government.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

From the River Senegal, on the Western Coast of Africa, we have a little news about the slave trade. In consequence of several of the colonists of St. Louis having procured children of the natives taken captive in the recent engagements, and having, whilst pretending that they were free, treated them as slaves, the Governor-General had issued a decree to the effect that all captives brought in should be handed over to the judicial authorities, and that, if more than eighteen years old, they should be permitted to dispose of themselves, while, if younger, they should be placed by the authorities in apprenticeship, or under guardianship until they were eighteen, or claimed by their parents. The real meaning of this measure seems to be to resist any infraction of the laws relating to slavery, whether on the part of France or other nations.

The *Daily News* states that the French ship *Stella* has failed altogether to purchase Africans at Whydah, on the terms admissible by the Regis contract, for the Spanish slave-dealers, who had an unrestricted market to supply in Cuba, bought up all the Africans brought down thither by the unexpected news of a French demand, at prices to which the French could not follow them. The consequence was that while three or four Spanish slave-ships escaped with full cargoes, the *Stella* was at last obliged to leave Whydah with only a single slave on board, her proposed cargo having been 1,200. She then proceeded to the Congo, but there also the French Government, and the French contractors and the French agents, had made a miscalculation. The *Stella* at once met with the opposition of the Portuguese Government of St. Paul de Loanda. That Government immediately despatched a ship of war to warn the *Stella* against carrying on their abominable trade in the African possessions of his Faithful Majesty; and, although the French commodore arrived in a frigate to support the *Stella*, so resolved were the Portuguese authorities that they sent their whole naval force into the Congo to enforce this prohibition. The *Stella* has consequently been compelled to remove out of the Portuguese limits in order to buy emigrants.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from Cape Town to the 30th November state that Governor Grey had sent four regiments to India up to that date. Six regiments were still in the colony. About 2,000 horses in all would be despatched to India. Some had gone. One of the horse-transporters was the *Himalaya*.

The news of the fall of Delhi had been received with great joy in the colony. Public meetings had been held, warm sympathy expressed, and a large collection made for the sufferers by the Indian mutiny.

The state of Kaffirland continued to be very unsettled. The people were starving. About 30,000 destitute Kaffirs had been brought in as servants to the colonists; generally speaking, they were excellent agricultural servants, but many had shown restlessness and aversion to labour. Some of the chiefs had been tried and imprisoned for stealing cattle.

AUSTRALIA.

At the date of the latest advices from Australia, the gold returns to the middle of November still continued in excess of those of 1856. The gold despatched by the steamer, which has brought these advices, completed the quantity of 100 tons of that metal shipped up to November 17th.

The last papers from Melbourne speak in very desponding terms of the present state of the labour-

ing population. There yet remain a very large number of persons in Victoria out of employment, who are suffering much privation and hardship.

Advices from Adelaide to the 12th of November have been received. The Torrens Ministry had lived but a little time. The measures Mr. Torrens adopted with regard to the management of the waste lands during the recess, led to his fall. A motion declaring his proceedings unwarrantable and illegal was carried on the 23rd September by seventeen to fourteen, and the next day he and his colleagues resigned. Their successors are, Mr. Young-husband, Chief Secretary; Mr. Hanson, Attorney-General; Mr. Hart, Treasurer; Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Dutton, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration. On the new Ministers taking their seats on the Treasury benches a somewhat cool reception awaited them.

In the Lower House, the State Aid to Religion Bill was recommitted, and some unimportant alterations effected. Others were proposed, and divisions in committee took place, but the main provisions of the bill were unaltered. When the House resumed, it was read a third time, and passed by a majority of thirty-three to sixteen. There is a movement at Adelaide for placing both branches of the Legislature under one House.

The letters from Sydney are to the 11th of November. Sir William Denison had been to Norfolk Island, devising a constitution for the Pitcairn islanders now residing there. The Chief Magistrate will be elected by universal suffrage; he will have two Councillors to assist him. The people are to legislate in public meeting, but their legislation must be approved by the Governor-General. No wines or spirits may be landed except for medical stores. All the children are to receive a public education; the supreme charge of that department and of the medical stores is vested in the chaplain. "So curious a mixture of thorough Radicalism generally with Toryism in religion and education we have never read before," is the comment of the *Mailand Mercury*.

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Kong to Nov. 29.

The Admiral, with the chief part of the fleet, had advanced up the Canton river. No operations had yet been commenced. Lord Elgin has gone to Macao, at which place the French Plenipotentiary and the Russian Minister are.

All was quiet in the north of China.

General Ashburnham and Colonels Pakenham and Wetherall had left for India.

The *Adelaide*, with the last detachment of 500 Marines on board, passed on from Singapore on the 2nd December, and an attack on Canton was expected to take place on their arrival.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The earthquake was felt at Rhodes and Broussa.

The King of Wurtemberg is seriously ill.

Omar Pasha has collected his troops at Aleppo and marched at their head to Bagdad, where the cholera is raging fearfully.

The Pope has given his apostolic benediction to Mr. Maguire, M.P., for his work on Rome. Though he cannot read it, he is assured by others of its excellence and the immense service it will do to the Holy See.

The accounts from Constantinople to the 1st state that the Circassians, under Sefer Pasha, took on the 14th ult. the fort of Adekon, after a determined resistance, and massacred the Russian garrison, composed of 1,200 men.

The special commission of the German Diet has reported on the affairs of the German Duchies of Denmark. It has recommended that the Federal Diet should make their cause its own, and not allow the King of Denmark any longer to delay satisfying the Federal laws, and acting up to treaties.

The Rev. Jacob Jones, a Congregational minister, who had accepted an invitation in connexion with the New South Wales Home Missionary Society, was lost in the wreck of the *Catherine Adamson*, near Sydney. He was formerly pastor of the Independent Church at Melksham, near Bath, and for six years was a student at Spring-hill College, Birmingham. The lives lost on the occasion were twenty-one persons—all on board. The loss of the vessel was owing to the rashness of the pilot.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Friday's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the solemnisation of the marriage of Prince Frederick William, with the Princess Royal, to take place on Monday, the 25th instant. Meanwhile, great are the preparations for this national event. It is understood that there will be a general illumination on the night of the marriage of the Princess Royal. Amongst the principal milliners it is stated that the fashionable colour for ladies' dresses on this occasion will be blue. In Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Exeter, and, in fact, most of the large towns, preparations are being made for celebrating the occasion in a proper manner, and but for the distress which unfortunately prevails in so many parts of the kingdom, there would be a universal holiday. As it is, there will be very little work or business done on that day. All the Government offices will make a gala day of it, and this example will doubtless be extensively followed.

The Chapel Royal, St. James's, now assumes a much more finished aspect—the seats are arranged in their final position, and covered with scarlet; the pillars painted blue, surmounted with gold shields, with V. R. and the crown. The pulpit, not a very

necessary adjunct to the ceremony, but which cannot be removed altogether, valuable as is the space, is now placed in a recess at the extreme right end. The place destined for the press is at the back of the row of benches on the right hand on entering. There is room for about ten, so that the hopes of a vast number must be disappointed. The floor of the chapel will be covered with a scarlet carpet, and will be entirely appropriated to the royal cortege, the illustrious visitors, and their suites.

The altar will be of crimson, on which will be the royal communion service, of gold plate. It is presumed that the Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate, and be assisted by the Bishop of London, notwithstanding that the latter is Dean of the chapel. Sir G. Smart will preside at the organ. The attestation of the royal marriage will take place in the throne room. The royal attestation book is in the keeping of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is a curious memento, containing witnesses for centuries past.

The costume which her Majesty will wear at the marriage will be of peach colour *moiré antique*, with Honiton lace flounces and peach velvet train, the lace flounces being the same which the Queen wore at her own wedding. The bridal costume of the Princess Royal will, it is stated, be of rich white *moiré antique*; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil will be of Honiton guipure lace, which will be worn in a style completely novel in this country for bridal costume, and will be attached to the head with magnificent Moorish or Spanish pins. The dress and veil are splendidly worked—the emblem being the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The latter has employed fifty girls for the last twelvemonths. This new style of veil was entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea has met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production will be about 600l.

The royal wedding-cake will be of colossal proportions—five feet in height. It is made in three tiers, and in compartments, each being surmounted with a figure of a classical character, more resembling a work of art, in ability of execution, than a production of the confectionary department.

The *Court Journal* understands that Signor Costa has submitted an ode of his own composition to the Prince Consort, and that it will be produced at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of the royal marriage, under the direction of Signor Costa, by the private band of her Majesty.

The Princess Royal has been actively engaged for the last fortnight in leave taking and autograph letter-writing. Her Royal Highness has an extensive list of private friends of her own sex, and it is said that this last act of kindness and remembrance on her part has endeared her more than ever to the whole of them.

Obituary.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

Sir Henry Havelock, the news of whose death has caused universal grief, was born at Bishopwearmouth, on the 5th April, 1795. At that time his father was a prosperous shipowner. Young Havelock was sent to the Charterhouse School; and among his comrades were Dr. Thirlwall, Mr. George Grote, Sir William M'Naughten of Cabul memory, Sir Charles Eastlake, and Lord Panmure. While Havelock was at the Charterhouse his father fell into difficulties, which occasioned his removal from the school. He entered the Middle Temple, studied under Chitty, and made a friend of Thomas Noon Talford. But his bent led him from law to arms. His brother William was at this time fighting under Wellington. He had distinguished himself in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Waterloo. By his influence Henry Havelock was gazetted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Rifle Brigade. He could not at this time, or indeed at any other, have entertained any hope of advancement except by his own merit. His father had been compelled to alienate Ingress Hall, he had no connections in the high regions of patronage, and it is a fact that at no time in his life was he able to purchase his steps as a regimental officer. After eight years of service at home, he exchanged into a regiment, the 13th, then going to India. He arrived in time to participate in the first Burmese war, of which he wrote an account. From that time his services were constant and conspicuous. He served through the first and second Afghan campaigns. He was at the storming of Ghuznee, and the famous defence of Jellalabad; and he wrote an account of the first campaign. Afterwards he was present at the combat of Maharajapore, and in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Soobraon. After spending two years in England, he was appointed first Quartermaster and then Adjutant-General of the Queen's Forces in India. When the Persian war broke out he was sent to Persia, and commanded at the taking of Mohammerah. On the conclusion of peace with Persia he returned to India, and was wrecked off Ceylon in April last, in the *Erin*, on his voyage to Calcutta. On reaching his destination almost the first news that he heard was the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut and Delhi. He was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the moveable column employed against the miscreant Nana Sahib. His subsequent victories over the Nana's troops, including eight or nine pitched battles against numbers far superior to his own, and crowned by the action of July 16, at Cawnpore, and his subsequent relief of the gallant band besieged at Lucknow, are events too fresh in

our readers' memories to need recounting here. Lord Palmerston, in moving the thanks of Parliament to Havelock, said that "he had had the good fortune, in the short space of two months, to gain nine victories over a force numerically very superior to his own, and to take seventy pieces of cannon." With less reserve, one of the leaders of the Conservative opposition said, "I think that, considering the climate, the time of the year, the number of battles fought, and the distance marched, the march of Havelock with his devoted band of heroes deserves to be reckoned amongst the most brilliant enactments in our military annals." For his first exploits in the early summer, Brigadier-General Havelock was rewarded with a good service pension of 100*l.* a year. Since that time, we have heard in rapid succession how Havelock has been raised to the rank of a general officer, been honoured with the riband of a Knight Commander of the Bath, and rewarded with the more substantial prizes of 1,000*l.* annual pension and the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs; and finally, how on the 26th of November last, the *London Gazette* announced that her Majesty had been pleased to elevate him to the baronetcy as Sir Henry Havelock of Lucknow. Alas! on the very day before the *Gazette* appeared, Sir Henry Havelock had paid the debt of nature, having died of dysentery brought on by exposure in the field and the anxieties of his trying position. He survived only a few days after the relief of Lucknow. On the 19th, the women and children were taken from the Residency; and six days later he was a corpse.

Sir Henry Havelock married in 1827 Hannah Shepherd, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, the learned and accomplished biblical scholar, by whom he has left a family of three surviving daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, second baronet, was born in 1830. He at present holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and has been lately serving in India as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General under the gallant father whose honoured name he bears, and whose loss he must so deeply deplore. It is only about a fortnight ago that Lady Havelock, after a short stay in London and at Bath, left England for Bonn, on the Rhine, amid the congratulations of her friends. It is said that about six or seven weeks ago, Lady Havelock, who up to that time cherished the firm conviction that her husband would not only come triumphantly through the campaign, but that she and her daughters would soon meet him in England, then became the victim of a powerful presentiment—of which she was unable to rid herself—that she should hear of his death before many weeks had elapsed.

With regard to the future of those who were dear to Havelock there can be no doubt. Should it be necessary, a fresh patent of baronetcy will issue. Parliament voted a grant; but the bill embodying that vote is still in the House of Commons, and the whole arrangement will be made afresh, with a view to the actual circumstances. It is also stated that the Queen has resolved to give Lady Havelock and her daughters a residence in Hampton Court Palace. *The Court Circular* says:—

In no part of the empire has the sad news of the death of the gallant Havelock caused more regret than at Windsor Castle; and the Queen's regret has been increased by the reflection that the hero was carried off before he could become aware of her Majesty's generous intentions in his regard, and of the honours and rewards which a gracious Sovereign and a grateful country designed to bestow upon him, in recognition of his transcendent zeal, activity, and services. We may now state what we have more than once hinted, that it was the Queen's determination to raise him to the peerage; and we understand that, on hearing of his death, her Majesty at once expressed her intention to take his family under her especial protection.

FIELD-MARSHAL RADETSKY.

The aged Austrian Marshal, Radetzky, died at Milan on the 5th inst. He had passed through a long and varied career. Of a Bohemian family, Radetzky was born in 1766; he began to serve in 1788; he was in the Austrian armies opposed to Napoleon in his famous Italian campaigns, and distinguished himself at the Trebbia, at Novi, at Marengo. He was at Austerlitz, Aspern, and Wagram, commanded the Austrian cavalry at Leipsic, and entered Paris in 1814 with the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzberg. From 1815 to 1831 Radetzky lived in Austria and Hungary. In 1831 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Italy, and in Italy he passed the remainder of his days. His expulsion from Milan in 1848, his retreat upon Verona, his successful campaigns against Charles Albert, will be fresh in general recollection. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that Austrian Italy was preserved to the house of Hapsburg during the convulsions of 1848. He defeated the Sardinians at the battle of Novara, and afterwards concluded a truce with them. The young Emperor Francis Joseph sent the Archduke William of Austria expressly to Milan to thank Radetzky and present him with the Order of the Golden Fleece. All the Sovereigns of Europe showered orders upon him. The Emperor of Russia conferred upon him the honorary title of a Russian Field-Marshal. In his ninetieth year Radetzky still maintained a clear intellect. At the visit of the Emperor last year (1857) to Milan, Radetzky, then no longer able to mount his horse, tendered his resignation to his Imperial master, on the plea of failing health. Since that time he has lived in retirement. His death was accelerated by a fall in which his thigh was fractured. "The Countess Wallmoden had called to take leave of the Marshal, and when she was about to leave the room he rose from his chair and insisted upon accompanying her to the door.

The Countess strongly protested against his doing so, and having made him resume his seat she hurried out of the room. It is presumed the gallant veteran had again risen from his seat. She was still in the ante-room when she heard a heavy fall. On returning she found Radetzky on the floor with a broken thigh." No attempt was made to set the limb. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis of the lungs. Radetzky was short in stature, with broad shoulders, and a clear, piercing eye. He has left one son and one daughter surviving him.

REDSCHID PASHA.

This eminent Turkish Minister died on Wednesday, somewhat suddenly, having been ill only three days, and no danger being apprehended from his malady. He was only fifty-six years of age. Mustapha Redschid Pasha was the son of a wealthy Turk. He shared in the reforms executed by the late Sultan, and acquired an influence over his son, which he kept to the last. In early life he had powerful patrons in Ali Pasha and Selim Pasha, serving with the latter in the campaign of 1829, and taking part in the negotiations that led to the treaty of Constantinople. He afterwards served in Egypt; was one of the negotiators in 1834; and was made Grand Vizier, for the first time, by Sultan Mahmoud. Failing to retain power, he was sent as Turkish Minister to Paris; and here it was that he negotiated on the part of Turkey the quadruple alliance that gave such offence to France, and saved Egypt to the Sultan. Redschid Pasha was in constant opposition to Russia, and a zealous supporter of the Reform party in his own country. While Minister for Foreign Affairs, he bore a chief part in the promulgation of the *Tanzimat* of Gulhane, which has been called the Turkish Bill of Rights. He was twice ambassador to the Western Powers, and has held several times the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Redschid Pasha was very much attached to Europeans, and ever ready to attend to their suggestions. He was a very moral man, discountenanced the Turkish habit of keeping a harem, and was the husband of one wife, by whom he had a family. He was not mercenary, for he spent freely, and even with prodigality; but he received during his career very large sums of money from the Sultan. His debts were paid once or twice; and a palace commenced by him on the Bosphorus was taken and finished by the Sultan, and then presented to Redschid's son, who had just espoused the Sultan's daughter. Redschid also became possessed of property in Thessaly and in other parts of the empire. But he has never been accused by well-informed persons of such gross corruption as was practised by some of his contemporaries. "People," says the *Times*, "have talked as if Redschid were the mere creature of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, placed in office by the ambassador to do his bidding. Nothing can be further from the truth. Redschid Pasha, a man distinguished by acuteness and tenacity of purpose, was not likely to be the mere creature of any one. His abilities and his power with the Sultan made his assistance as useful as his enmity would have been formidable. The British Ambassador and he were usually in alliance simply because they had common views of policy."

THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA, who died on Thursday, was remarkable for his strong Orange and Conservative views. Nevertheless, one of the most distinguished men of that party—late Duke of Wellington—"called him out" for some personal allusions in a speech he made in the House of Lords. The noble earl and the gallant duke exchanged shots, and were "mutually satisfied." The property in Lincolnshire, worth 7,000*l.* a year, is entailed upon the second son, and will consequently descend to the Hon. Henry Stormont Finch Hatton. The present earl, however, inherits the extensive estates in Kent and Nottinghamshire, with the beautiful seat at Eastwell.

THE DEATH OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL, the celebrated tragedian, is announced. She did not become a Catholic as was reported. M. Avigdor, head of the Jewish consistory at Nice, has written a letter to M. Alphonse Karr's journal, the *Terre Promise*, declaring that deceased in her last moments had the consolations of the Jewish religion. The *Indépendance Belge* says that the fortune left by Mme. Rachel will amount to 1,200,000*fr.*, without counting her jewels, which are of great value.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REIGATE.—The seat vacant by the death of Mr. Hackblock is sought by several candidates. The following gentlemen are in the field:—viz., the Hon. John Monson, son of Lord Monson, of Gaton-park; Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, ex-M.P. for Lambeth; Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, a director of the East India Company, who was brought forward during the last election; Mr. Ralph Walters, a director of the Eastern Counties Railway; and Mr. Frederick Doulton, of Dulwich. There is a prejudice against Mr. Monson from the fact that he commenced canvassing too soon after Mr. Hackblock's death, as well as on account of his youth, his connection with Gaton, and the vagueness of his published political opinions. Sir Henry Rawlinson was defeated by Mr. Hackblock in March last. Mr. Doulton's address appears in our advertising columns, and will be found to be in favour of Radical principles. That gentleman appeared before a well-attended meeting of the electors at the Town Hall on Monday evening, and met with a cordial reception. A resolution in his favour was adopted. The rapid increase in the number of electors has completely changed the state of the borough since 1852,

up to which time it had accepted for its member a nominee of the Earl Somers. The number of voters in 1852 was 334, and on the present register there are 505, a large proportion of whom are engaged in the City during the day.

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A vacancy having occurred in the representation of the southern division of this county by the elevation of Lord Althorpe to the peerage, Lord Henley has offered himself as a candidate on Liberal principles, while Colonel Cartwright will contest the division on behalf of Conservatism.

PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

The friends of humanity and religion will be shocked, as well as grieved, to learn that intelligence has just been received of another fearful persecution of the Christians of Madagascar. This last persecution, which followed the expulsion of a number of Frenchmen from the capital in July last, seems to have been more severe than any by which it had been preceded. Thirteen persons had been put to death; between fifty and sixty had been subjected to the ordeal of the tangena or poison water, under which eight had died; nearly sixty were in chains, of whom two had died; and a number more had been reduced to slavery. The severity of the persecution rendering communication from the sufferers very difficult, few particulars have as yet been received. The French and other foreign traders have not been molested in their commercial proceedings on the coast.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Some light is at last thrown upon the events at Cawnpore. General Windham did, it appears, sustain a real defeat. From the interesting letter of the *Daily News* correspondent, we learn that the sick and wounded, and the women and children, who were so long shut up in the Residency at Lucknow, have had a narrow escape since they were removed from it. As Sir Colin Campbell was nearing Cawnpore with his precious charge, liberated at so heavy a ransom, he heard heavy firing in front. This was found to proceed from the guns of the Gwalior rebels, who were besieging General Windham in his entrenchments. That officer, it appears, had a few days before—contrary, it is said, to the express orders of the Commander-in-Chief—marched out and given battle to the insurgents under Kowar Singh, some 3,000 in number, whom the Gwalior mutineers had sent on as their advanced guard, or to mask their real movements. Over this rabble General Windham obtained an easy victory. But the next day he was surprised by the main body of the Gwalior mutineers, having neglected to take the slightest precaution against such a contingency. He ordered out his troops, but—thereby showing himself as incapable in the field as he had been imprudent in the camp—he pushed on the 64th regiment without providing for its support, thus exposing it to be almost entirely cut off. Confusion ensued, the want of a general was everywhere felt, our troops were disgracefully driven in upon their entrenchments, our tents were burned, a large portion of our stores plundered, and the whole of the warm winter clothing in store for the troops destroyed. The enemy then proceeded formally to invest the entrenchments. Luckily, they do not appear to have been aware of the near approach of Sir Colin Campbell, and, more bent upon preserving an easy access to Oude than intercepting succour to the besieged, they neglected to destroy the bridge of boats across the Ganges. Sir Colin Campbell was thus enabled to come to the rescue. No sooner did he place himself at the head of the English troops than the fortune of the war was changed.

The other great feature in the news by the mail which arrived last night is the report of Brigadier Inglis, of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, lately commanding the garrison of Lucknow, of the defence of the Residency in that city, from the first threatened attack upon it, on the 29th of June, to the arrival of the force under Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., and the lamented Major-General Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., on the 25th of September. As this most interesting document occupies three and a half columns of the daily journals, we must reserve it until our next number. The delay is the less inconvenient as many of the facts have been already mentioned in the letter of our Calcutta correspondent inserted last week. In a general order preceding the narrative, Lord Canning says:—"The Governor-General in Council believes that never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier Inglis." The details "constitute features in a history which the fellow-countrymen of the heroes of Lucknow will read with swelling hearts, and which will endure for ever as a lesson to those who shall hope, by treachery, numbers, or boldness

in their treason, to overcome the indomitable spirit of Englishmen."

I have just been told that as the full tide of the rebels poured into the evacuated Residency at Lucknow it was blown up. Hundreds of ruffians were shattered to pieces. The deed was performed by two European soldiers, who it is feared sacrificed themselves in the attempt.—*Times' Correspondent.*

The arrangements for the transmission of troops to the North-West are improving. The daily rate now sent is 300 men, and this may be increased.

On Saturday a telegram will be due in London from Malta with a week's later news from Bombay. This will be the first telegram under the new Indian mail arrangements.

We now subjoin the following letter received by this mail:—

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 10, 1857.

The garrison of Lucknow has been relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The women and children, sick and wounded, are now safe at Allahabad; they will soon be in Calcutta. The relief of this beleaguered garrison is one of the most brilliant affairs in the annals of British warfare, and is only exceeded by the bravery and constancy of the besieged. The official despatches will reach you by this mail. I have sent you a copy of the *Hurkaru* miscellaneous. Since my last the Sepoys at Chittagong and Dacca have mutinied. At the former place they robbed the Treasury and set the prisoners free; at Dacca the rebels were either disarmed or driven away, and some were killed by the soldiers and volunteers: it was a short-lived affair. The Sepoys at Jelpigorie, a station at the foot of the Himalayas, and near Darjeeling, have been long in a doubtful state. Some of them have gone off to join the Chittagong and Dacca rebels. This unfortunate outbreak has thrown the whole of the eastern provinces into a state of disorder and alarm. Previous to the mutiny these districts were in a state of comparative peace. Serious apprehensions were, however, entertained by those on the spot, and urgent requests were made to the Governor-General for aid, to prevent an outbreak. These requests were, as usual, not attended to until too late. When the Sepoys had risen and done their work, the British troops were despatched! This, I should think, will be the last nail in Lord Canning's political coffin. He is an amiable man, and would, I dare say, have made a good Governor-General in ordinary times. He is clearly not the man for such a crisis as this. Every mail must, I think, prove that the people in Calcutta took his right measure from the first. We see that public opinion in England is confirming public opinion in Calcutta and Bengal on this subject, and we hope it will do for us what we were censured for doing for ourselves and for India, and achieve the recall of Lord Canning. A vigorous policy from the commencement, we think, would have saved a large sacrifice of life and property; and almost every act of Lord Canning has proved that this opinion was correct.

This rising to the eastward has placed the districts of Chittagong, Dacca, Assam, Cachar, Rampore, Dinagore, Malda, Purneah, and Darjeeling in jeopardy—for this whole district contained not a single British soldier when the outbreak took place. The head of the police has despatched about 600 sailors, and a party of invalids have been also sent into these districts. The indigo planters and others, however, were called upon to arm themselves and rendezvous at the centres of influence, to intercept and check the mutineers. In May, when fears first began to be entertained in these districts, we had war steamers lying idle in the river. They could have reached Chittagong in three days, and with the marines would have formed a defence for that station. One steamer would have been sufficient, and the marines, sailors, and volunteers might with ease have disarmed the Sepoys. The Sepoys were considered staunch, a term which has become a large word in India when applied to native soldiers. I am glad to say that the native troops with ours in Lucknow proved a noble exception to the general rule. All praise to them for this noble conduct. It is far more pleasing to praise than to blame, especially in such times as these.

A few days back, notwithstanding the relief of Lucknow, things were a most gloomy appearance at Cawnpore. The Gwalior force in large numbers advanced on that station. They succeeded in driving our force from their encampment three miles off into entrenchments. They burnt the tents and baggage of three European regiments, and left the troops without anything but the clothes on their bodies. Report says that this was owing to indifferent generalship on the part of General Windham. I cannot say how true this is, but it was a bad business. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore in the very nick of time, and after having sent on the women, children, sick, and wounded, under a strong escort to Allahabad, he, with his small force, attacked the rebels, completely routed them, and drove them out of Cawnpore. This brilliant feat relieved us from deep anxiety, for had the rebels succeeded, the small force left at Lucknow under General Outram must have been cut off from Cawnpore and have fallen back on Futteh-pore or Allahabad. This has by the mercy of God been averted, and we hold our own at Cawnpore. The Oude rebels, in the meantime, came down in great force on Azimghur and Jaunpore, and threatened Allahabad

and Benares. To prevent their success in this quarter, the troops, which were en route to Cawnpore, were obliged to be detained at Benares and Allahabad; but the rebels up to this time have not shown themselves either at Benares or at Allahabad. Troops are again despatched on to Cawnpore, where they are greatly needed to strengthen the force under Sir Colin Campbell. We are, therefore, you will see, with the exception of the relief of Lucknow, almost where we were two months ago.

We hope that something decisive will be done within the next three months, or we shall be in the midst of conflict when the hot weather sets in, and that without becoming or sufficient shelter for the brave European troops. You will have gathered from the official and other reports that the loss of life has been very great. Our bravest and best generals and officers have fallen either in the field or through disease. Lawrence, Havelock, Neill, Nicholson, Chamberlain, and a host of brave and able men, have fallen nobly doing their duty to their country. It is a long and sad catalogue, and one that makes the heart bleed. Two of the noblest and bravest of the fallen are Havelock and Neill, names that must be ever associated with the history of this rebellion.

Neill, by his bravery and skill, humanly speaking, saved Benares and Allahabad. He was a true British soldier, was shrewd, and did his duty at all hazards. He was above the routine of official life, and acted on his own responsibility in cases of emergency. His name is held in the highest estimation in India, and had he lived I doubt not, but that he would have been held in the highest esteem in Britain. Of Havelock I need not write. He has left behind him a fame, as a Christian and a soldier, that he has few equals amongst England's heroes.

The women of England, you will gather from the official despatches, have cause to be proud of their sisters at Lucknow. Some of them for their brave and Christian conduct have been named in the public despatches, and all have behaved themselves right bravely; worthy daughters of our dear old England. So long as we can send forth such men and such women, with the blessing of God, we have no need to fear any enemy; and we shall not need the aid of France nor the sympathy of Russia in a European alliance to quell this terrible rebellion.

Jung Bahadur, the ruler of Nepal, has come down in person and with a strong force to help us. His brave Goorkas have already done us good service, and, we doubt not that he will prove a faithful ally. Had his offer been accepted at the commencement of the mutiny we might have been now in a different position. Like everything else it has been accepted after the mischief has been done. Better, however, late than never. I regret to say that the British soldiers, at least many of them, have on their arrival indulged fearfully in the use of ardent spirits. It is a sad sight to see these brave men rolling about the streets in a state of beastly intoxication. What a sight for the natives to look upon, and what dishonour does such conduct bring on the Christian name! The natives are much afraid of these drunken soldiers, and shut up their shops when they hear a party of them are coming. Some of the soldiers have been robbed of their Crimean medals while in a state of intoxication. The native crimps and pimps are most diligent in their endeavours to lead the soldiers astray. Efforts have been made to control this bad influence, and the Government within the last few days have established a canteen and place of amusement on the plain for the soldiers, which will I hope be a check on the crimps.

We are glad to see that the tide of Christian, as well as patriotic, feeling is flowing towards India. We shall in a year or two, need a large accession to our Missionary force in this country. At present things are far too unsettled to do much in this department, except in such places as Calcutta, or in other centres of influence where the European power is paramount. By all means, however, let the friends of missions get their force ready, so that when the time arrives they may be able to send out a large and efficient force.

We are glad also to see that politicians are moving in the right direction, and that they are putting forth their ideas on the future of India. This is all good, but their efforts had better be reserved until the country is really conquered. Everything is at present in such a state of disorder that it would be impossible to say what were the best to be done. Let your politicians have a strong Indian party in the House of Commons, whose business it shall be to watch the movements of the Government at home on India. Let them collect correct information from the most reliable sources, which they may bring to bear on India when the right time shall come. It is not improbable, I think, when things shall wear a more permanent form, that India will turn up some man who shall be able to give you most important information as to the actual state of things. Old stagers, and clever ones too, now in England, are, I see, quite at ease as to the real state of things here at present. They live in the past and cannot shake off those old impressions of what India was in their day. Six months have completely revolutionised India. It is not the India that it was, and it never will again be the India which they have known. The Indian Government must be put on an entirely new basis. The mistakes of the past must not be repeated and new measures must be adopted.

The disarmed Sepoys at Barrackpore still remain in the

pay of the State, and are watched by European soldiers. A few days ago, it is said they intended to attack the European recruits, some 300. The Sepoys muster at least 3,000. The European guards were doubled, and the recruits removed to a safer locality. The fact is, that these Sepoys would rise to-morrow if they could, and troops are kept at Barrackpore to watch them, and yet the Government asks, what can we do with them? I should not be surprised to hear that they had attempted to get away and join their brethren in the eastern districts. It is true they are now disarmed, but I doubt not but some of the faithful Mohammedans would soon provide them with arms and ammunition.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY ON THE INDIAN CRISIS.

A special meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held yesterday at Exeter Hall. The hall was full. The Archbishop of Canterbury occupied the chair. A letter was read from the Earl of Shaftesbury, expressive of his deep regret at being unable to attend. The meeting having been opened with prayer, the Archbishop of Canterbury briefly described its object. Whatever might be the future government of India, he trusted that it would boldly declare itself Christian. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. VENN (hon. secretary of the society) read a most interesting report of the present condition of the missions in India. The committee had instituted a special fund for India, and had summoned this meeting to promote the object. They believed the time was come when the general evangelisation of India might be aimed at.

The Earl of CHICHESTER moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting recognises with deep reverence the visitation of God in the recent calamities in India, as calling them to self-abasement under His mighty hand for past national sins, and to the more faithful discharge in time to come of all national duties, especially in respect of the many millions of our native unevangelised fellow-subjects in British India.

The Bishop of LONDON, in seconding the resolution, expressed a hope that all Christians, sinking sectional differences, would unite in an effort to evangelise India. Mr. KINNAIRD, and the Rev. C. HARTMAN (missionary from Jaunpore, Benares) supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. C. COLQUHOUN moved, and Mr. J. S. THOMPSON (late member of council at Madras) seconded the resolution:—

That a Christian nation, entrusted with the government of a people ignorant of the true God, and suffering under the social and moral evils inseparable from false religions, is bound to commend the true religion to the acceptance of its subjects by such measures as consist with liberty of conscience and with the principles of a just toleration.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER moved, and the Rev. H. V. ELLIOTT seconded, the following resolution:—

That the past success of Indian missions; the recent proof given by Native Christians of fidelity to their Saviour, and of loyalty to the British Crown; the preservation of the lives of the society's missionaries; and the awakened sense of national responsibilities in the church at home;—all combine to excite to praise and thanksgiving towards God, and call upon the friends of the society for a special effort to enlarge and strengthen the Indian missions, and for their continued prayers that God may bless the work and "send forth labourers into His harvest."

The Rev. J. HOBSON (chaplain of Shanghai, China) moved, and the Rev. Dr. MILLER seconded, the last resolution:—

That this meeting desires on the present occasion to record its earnest expectation of the speedy removal of obstacles of all kinds to the success of the Christian missions, and its solemn pledge of renewed zeal in the work, and of its cordial sympathy with all other Protestant societies engaged in advancing the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world.

On Monday night a great Reform meeting was held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, at which resolutions in favour of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and a no-property qualification, were enthusiastically adopted.

Beale, who murdered his sweetheart, Charlotte Pugsley, near Bristol, last September, was hanged on Monday morning in front of the county gaol, Taunton.

The banking and commercial establishments connected with the East India and China trades have agreed to reduce the usance of British bills of exchange from six months to four months.

The Rev. W. Brock will, on Sunday next, preach a sermon on occasion of the death of General Sir Henry Havelock, who, besides his claims to be held in grateful memory by every Englishman, was, as is well known, a member of the Baptist denomination, and, moreover, when last in England, worshipped in Bloomsbury Chapel. It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of this brave officer.

The Prince of Prussia is to set out for London on the 17th.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with home-grown wheat; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, at Monday's decline in value. There was a full average supply of foreign wheat on offer. Even the finest qualities moved off slowly, and late rates were barely supported. Floating cargoes of grain ruled heavy. Fine barley sold steadily, other kinds slowly, at previous rates. The malt trade was very inactive, but we have no change to notice in prices. Oats were in short supply, and steady request, on rather higher terms. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	\$20	60	—	—	1,110
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	5,840	7,210	—	—	4,070 bar.
					1,760 sack.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to be obliged to plead to all our correspondents the same reason for the omission of their letters this week. Our columns are so crowded that we have found the greatest difficulty in making room for matter which we could not properly exclude.

*. We greatly regret that a printer's error in our last number was calculated to occasion serious annoyance. In an advertisement headed "Service of Song" it was announced that a new organ would be opened at Surrey Chapel on "Sunday evening" instead of "Tuesday evening." As we did not see the advertisement till the paper was published it was impossible to rectify the vexatious blunder. We can only hope that those of our readers who were interested in the announcement must have entirely disbelieved that the name of the Rev. N. Hall could be rightly associated with such a service on "Sunday," and have come to the conclusion that it was a mistake. We shall be glad to find that the attendance at Surrey Chapel last night was not in the least injured by this unfortunate misprint.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE overland mail gives further proof of the magnitude of the task which Sir Colin Campbell has to accomplish in India, in spite of his victories. It is remarkable that the most decisive defeat sustained by the British arms in India should have been inflicted by the Gwalior Contingent, upon the force under the command of no less a person than General Windham. But we anticipate. It now appears that Sir Colin Campbell, after rescuing the Lucknow garrison, and inflicting successive defeats on the rebels, found himself still opposed by some 60,000 men, occupying a city they seemed determined to defend to the last extremity, and his rear threatened by the Gwalior Contingent, considerably reinforced. In accordance with his usual policy, he preferred the sure issue of a regular campaign to striking great blows at a fearful sacrifice of his troops. Leaving Outram with a division at Alumbagh he retired towards Cawnpore with the whole of his army. Meanwhile the advanced guard of the Gwalior men, 3,000 strong, moved towards Cawnpore, now defended by three regiments and part of the Naval Brigade. They were repulsed by General Windham about eight miles from that city. Next day they, in their turn, attacked the British camp, three miles distant, with their whole force, 14,000 men, burnt the tents and all they contained, including a large stock of clothing, greatly cut up the 64th Regiment, and compelled our force to retreat into the entrenchments at Cawnpore. In this disastrous affair the British commander, it is said, proved that he was no general. The rebels actually occupied the town and besieged General Windham in his entrenched position!

From this critical condition he was rescued by Sir Colin Campbell, who was coming from Lucknow in charge of the women and children of the Residency, and who, hearing the firing, marched forty-three miles in thirty-one hours. The enemy were driven back from their positions, with the loss of sixteen guns. Having arranged for the safe escort of his precious charge to Allahabad, where they have since arrived, the Commander-in-Chief shelled the rebels out of Cawnpore, who fled in dismay, and

were pursued for fourteen miles. Their loss is said to have been fearful. General Grant followed up the pursuit and captured most of the remaining guns. It is estimated that this formidable Gwalior force lost from 4,000 to 5,000 men, more than thirty pieces of cannon, and their whole baggage and stores. But, great as is this victory, it is not decisive. "Ten thousand men," we are told, "must have escaped, but without guns they are paralysed, and the loss of the baggage will irritate the armed, half-disciplined scoundrels who form the bulk of the force, against each other." The victory, however, completely clears the road up to Cawnpore, and leaves Sir Colin Campbell time and means to reorganise his force. He has yet a whole kingdom to reconquer, which may take one or two campaigns to accomplish. "We hope," says a Calcutta correspondent, whose letter we have given elsewhere, "that something decisive will be done within the next three months, or we shall be in the midst of conflict when the hot weather sets in, and that without becoming or sufficient shelter for the European troops." It is remarkable that the Oude insurgents seem to grow in strength with every successive mail. Some 20,000 of them have driven back the Ghoorkas from Azimghur upon Benares, and even threaten that important city, where the troops were being stopped on their way to head-quarters. But the Rajah of Nepal was coming down from his mountain fastnesses with another body of 9,000 Ghoorkas, to relieve his hard-pressed soldiers, and co-operate with Sir Colin in suppressing the rebellion.

The minor incidents of the Indian news are thrown into the shade by the deeply interesting narrative given by Brigadier Inglis of the heroic death struggle of the Lucknow garrison during their three months' siege. We regret the impossibility of giving it to our readers this week. Part of the story, correct in many respects, was given by our Calcutta correspondent in our last number. In one essential particular he appears to have been misinformed. The brave and wise Sir Henry Lawrence was killed, not in the sortie of the garrison, but by a wound received from the splinters of a shell which burst into an exposed room he persisted in occupying, in spite of the entreaties of his friends. The Governor-General, in publishing Brigadier Inglis's narrative, does full justice to an achievement unsurpassed in the annals of war. We quote Lord Canning's brief but graphic outline of the wondrous tale of heroism and suffering:—

That defence has not only called forth all the energy and daring which belong to Englishmen in the hour of active conflict, but it has exhibited, continuously, and in the highest degree, that noble and sustained courage which, against enormous odds and fearful disadvantages, against hope deferred, and through unceasing toil and wear of body and mind, still holds on day after day and triumphs. The heavy guns of the assailants, posted, almost in security, within fifty yards of the entrenchments—so near, indeed, that the solicitations, and threats, and taunts which the rebels addressed to the native defenders of the garrison were easily heard by those true-hearted men; the fire of the enemy's musketry, so searching that it penetrated the innermost retreat of the women and children, and of the wounded; their desperate attempts, repeatedly made, to force an entry after blowing in the defences; the perpetual mining of the works; the weary night watching for the expected signal of relief; and the steady waste of precious lives, until the number of English gunners was reduced below that of the guns to be worked; all these constitute features in a history which the fellow-countrymen of the heroes of Lucknow will read with swelling hearts, and which will endure for ever as a lesson to those who shall hope, by treachery, numbers, or boldness in their treason, to overcome the indomitable spirit of Englishmen.

From the narrative hastily glanced at we gather that from twenty to twenty-five guns kept fire upon the brave little band night and day, during eighty-seven days, from mosques and houses in the neighbourhood. "There could not have been less," writes Brigadier Inglis, "than 8,000 men firing at one time into our position." They had to resist four general assaults by an enemy of unexhausted strength, and to meet the mining under their defensive works by counter-mining. "The night brought no relief from the perils of the day," says the *Times* in a vivid outline of the story, "but rather additional fatigue. It was then the bodies of the slain were committed to the earth, and the carcasses of the putrefying bullocks were covered up, lest worse disease should be engendered, for the garrison were suffering severely from disease as well as from the searching fire of the enemy. Everybody was at work; delicate ladies attended to the wants of the wounded men; civilians handled the mattock and shovel, not without playing an effective part in the more direct operations of the defence. For eighty-seven days the fierce, overwhelming foe, notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers and the advantages of his position, could not succeed in winning an inch of ground from Englishmen who knew well that they had no mercy to expect at the hands of the enemy." It will be gratifying to learn that the survivors of this gallant garrison are to be incorporated into a single regiment, to

be called "the Regiment of Lucknow." The whole country will unite in the expression of a desire that they may be treated with honours as signal as the achievement they have performed.

The prominent features of domestic news can barely be mentioned. A further reduction in the Bank rate of discount to the extent of two per cent., and a slow revival of trade in the manufacturing districts, show that the tide of prosperity is now really flowing. Four other topics are particularly adapted to excite attention in political and religious circles—the unpopularity of Lord Clanricarde, who is not to be the new minister for India—the confirmation, by the semi-official *Globe*, of the outline of the India Bill given by the *Daily News*—the adhesion of many public meetings (in some which the working classes entirely preponderated) and organised bodies to the Reform Manifesto a few days ago issued—and the success of the Episcopal services in four of the metropolitan churches last week. Of these last-named gatherings we have endeavoured to give a description elsewhere. The committee in charge of this movement have determined to take another step in advance. They have resolved on the appointment of a body of missionary clergymen for the eastern division of London. These gentlemen will have no specific churches to serve, but will go about amongst the people and will preach in and out of church as opportunities present themselves. The Bishop of London is making sad havoc with the parochial system, nor would we discourage him and his friends in the wholesome reform.

Death has been busy among the world's celebrities. Of the lamented decease of General Havelock we have spoken in a separate article. Rachel, the classic tragedienne, whose genius was great as her character was little, and Radetzky, the ablest of Austrian generals, and the pitiless destroyer of Lombard independence, have passed from the stage of life. The death of Redschid Pasha is the greatest loss his country could sustain. To his ability, wisdom, and patriotism, is Turkey mainly indebted for those administrative reforms which have done something to promote order, security, and freedom in the Ottoman empire; and his example of personal probity, domestic purity, and manly independence has helped to lay the foundation for a new and higher style of statesmanship in Turkey.

The foreign news of the week is important enough to arrest our pen, did space permit. But we can barely call attention to the increasing efforts of the French Government to suppress the utterance of moderate free opinions—to the triumphant position taken up by Count Cavour in the Piedmontese Parliament—to the statement that Canton has been mined, that great resistance to our troops is expected, and that the result was likely to place the insurgent cause in the ascendant—to the series of rapid events which have made "General" Walker a Fillibuster, a fugitive, a prisoner, and again a hero—and to the outbreak of civil war in Kansas, through the lawless and shameless sectional policy of President Buchanan.

HAVELOCK.

"GONE to his rest!" Now that the first spasm of grief with which the tidings of this Christian hero's death convulsed all British hearts has had time to subside, we question whether the fondest affection of his country could have chosen for him a happier termination of his course. No doubt, the grateful and admiring appreciation of his services by the people of England would have gladdened the gallant soldier's heart, but as his had been a life specially devoted to God, so it has pleased God that from no other hand than His should so faithful a servant receive his reward. Happy man! Having lived through a long manhood of comparative obscurity, and shown how true religion can beautify a subordinate career, he is suddenly called to assume the mission of Deliverer in a time of extraordinary peril. With a calm energy which only men who are good as well as great can possess or display, he addressed himself to the seemingly superhuman task—did it—and died. The fire of his sublime devotion to his duty was too intense for the frame within which it glowed—but he never allowed it to cool even for a day. From labour to labour, from victory to victory, he marched on, unselfish and undaunted—and having heroically discharged his trust, laid him down, and slept the sleep of eternal peace.

Havelock—for his bare name is the highest title of honour men can give him—is beyond our sympathy—needs it not. So far as he is concerned, we have nothing to mourn. His death was the fitting crown of his life. It is we who need consolation. The object of our pride is snatched from us, just as we were delighting to do him homage. He carved his illustrious name upon our hearts, and now that we have learned to pronounce it with affectionate emotion, the man disappears. He taught us some of the grandest lessons, and no sooner have we begun

to comprehend their grandeur than he quits us for ever. He achieved for the nation the object of its intensest desire—but has not remained to receive its thanks. We all longed to assist in placing the laurels on his brow—the more so because he was emphatically a man of the people, owing nothing to adventitious claims. But death has summoned him to receive far more appropriate honours elsewhere.

And, in truth, Havelock was a hero to do honour to whom was to pay homage not merely to success, but to virtue. What he achieved, valuable as we esteem it, is even transcended in value by what he was. His work will probably be best appreciated when looked at as an illustration of his character. In an age which beyond most others has consciously given itself to the worship of clap-traps, he has revived men's faith in the supreme authority of truth and principle. As a member of a profession not the most favourable for the development of religious character, he has lifted deep-hearted piety to a position of high respect. We have to thank him for having at once awed and captivated a flippant and frivolous world into recognition of the transcendent merits of a true Puritan soldier. In a series of achievements which the whole civilised world has watched in anxious and breathless suspense, he has shown how a real, living, daily-nurtured fear of God, may, like the aloe, when its proper season comes, flower in a rich cluster of glorious deeds. Under a regime of dexterity, superficiality, and clever pretence, he has so vividly demonstrated the superiority of simplicity, depth, and modest truthfulness of character, as to place them in the most suggestive contrast. Havelock was foremost among that small but noble band in India, whose conduct has proved that when serious dangers overtake the empire, the despised "saints" of easier times are the only public servants up to the emergency. Their character has been the salvation of India—worth more to us than thousands of troops.

Perhaps, as hero after hero of the Havelock stamp is led by the Providential disposition of events in India to show to the world the true secret of their strength, and then depart, the British people may at length come to understand where most appropriately the homage of a nation is due, and in what hands most safely the authority of a nation may be lodged. Havelock, the Lawrences, Nicholson, Edwardes, and their Anglo-Indian compeers have given us a new standard of public service, measured by which some of our men in high authority at home show much as harlequin to the true prince. A month or two of closer contact with their earnestness, self-sacrifice, indomitable energy, and lofty devotion to duty, will we trust make our countrymen weary of the clever agility which is always surprising our expectation, but never fulfilling our hopes. The simple and religious grandeur of their character and service, smiled upon as it has been by their Supreme Lord, has already effected a perceptible change in the tone of political morality amongst their countrymen at home. May it speedily modify our plans of political action!

As to the impression made upon officials at home by such a course as that of Havelock, we cannot affect surprise that gratitude should have been overclouded by the prevalence of a far less creditable sentiment. The gallant general owed nothing whatever to their patronage, reflected no lustre whatever upon their order. The brilliancy of his deeds only served to throw their habit of "playing at duty" into deeper shade. His whole life was a rebuke to the whole shamocratic fraternity. It is a significant fact that when, constrained by some show of regard to public feeling, they proposed to the House of Commons to reward Havelock's unparalleled services by bestowing upon him a paltry pension of 1,000*l.* a-year for his life, and haggled about extending it to his next heir, the soul of the victorious old soldier had already returned to God. The ministry, of course, could not know this—but none better than themselves knew the chances that such might be the case. Had one of their own class marched a mere handful of troops a hundred and sixty-five miles in eight days, and that, too, in India, and fought eight battles with overwhelming odds against him, gaining a victory on every occasion, every member of the cabinet would have been anxious to pay a tribute of eloquence to the heroism and the ability of the brave old man, and to propose an acknowledgment of his services more adequate to their worth, and more in unison with the feelings of the British people. But the memory of the illustrious dead will not be the less sacred to the hearts of Englishmen because he was looked coldly upon while living by such as could not comprehend his style of loyalty and duty.

No! the name of Havelock will not easily fade from the affectionate admiration of his countrymen. They have already enrolled him high in the list of nature's nobility. His

epitaph is engraven on the nation's heart. His glorious example will kindle in many souls, we trust, the fire of emulation. The lines which we extract from yesterday's *Daily News*, are not fuller of spirit than they are pregnant with truth, and with them we fitly conclude.

"Yes, England loved this warrior, for she felt
That in his soul true English virtue dwelt.
Steadfast, yet ardent, prompt but wary, brave
To height of daring, yet not daring's slave;
Pious as valiant, hopeful mid despair,
Dauntless in danger, vehement in prayer;
Alike in peace and war one path he trod,
His law was Duty, and his guide was God."

A RUSH OF SWEETHEARTS.

THE little borough of Reigate ought to feel highly flattered by the unusual amount of attention it is attracting. The competitors for the seat vacated by the demise of Mr. Hackblock are as numerous and pressing as if the "aye" or "no" of Reigate were equivalent to the decision of our national destinies. Somewhere about five hundred electors, we believe, compose this much-sought constituency, about half of whom owe their place on the register to the recent commercial activity developed by the railway. It is not altogether free from family influences, but that it can act independently when it pleases, is proved by the return of its late member. Its manageable size and its proximity to town appear to have dazzled a larger proportion of candidates than is at all common, and only one of them has yet sat in the House of Commons.

If we may judge from the addresses published severally by these gentlemen Reigate is blessed with a considerable variety of representative interests from which to choose. There is the Palmerstonian interest, for instance, represented by the ex-member for Lambeth, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson. We think we can assure the electors that the honorable gentleman, if returned, will be true enough to the policy of the noble premier, whatever it may be. Not that he will necessarily be found in the same lobby with his leader on all questions—for, as every one knows, the Treasury whipper-in, our Right Honorable friend Mr. Goodenough Hayter, gives his slaves a dispensation now and then, when a few votes are of no manner of consequence—and encourages them to record a vote which may tell at the next election—but Reigate may be certain that whenever Lord Palmerston gets into a ticklish position, Mr. Wilkinson will be true to him as steel. Perhaps, however, we are only performing a work of supererogation in volunteering this information touching the honorable candidate's steady Palmerstonian sympathies. Most probably, Mr. Hayter himself, who, as we understand, has paid the borough the high compliment of a visit, has guaranteed Mr. Wilkinson's fidelity to his lord, and may, perhaps, have intimated how serviceable he might be in assisting ministers, at times, to make a House. Be this as it may, the borough will be quite right, if it really desires its member to support Palmerstonianism "pure and simple," in choosing Mr. W. A. Wilkinson.

Should it prefer an aristocratic nobody, or wish to add to the bulk of unmeaning Liberalism in the House, we commend to it the Hon. Mr. Monson, son of Lord Monson, of Gattau-park—or, if, overlooking political creeds as superfluous, it wishes to show gratitude to the man who contested the constituency against their late member in April last, it will, of course, listen to the wooing of Colonel Parrott, and assent to an early union. Possibly Reigate may admire bureaucracy as exhibited in continental models—if so, where could it find a better man than Mr. Edwin Chadwick? Supposing, however, that the Indian mutiny has stirred the electors to revolve the great question of the day, the future Government of our Eastern empire, they will be glad, if they believe in the Board of Control, to select Sir Henry Rawlinson, at present, a Government nominee in the Court of Directors, and, *in posse*, a member of the projected India Board, should Lord Palmerston's promised measure be fortunate enough to pass both Houses. It would be a great satisfaction to us, if we could think that Reigate, after all, would turn a smiling face to the popular interest—a very old-fashioned one, we must admit, and very much out of date since the accession of the present ministry to power—and if Reigate be thus minded, two candidates, either of whom is fully worthy of the honour, present themselves for its choice—Mr. Walters, and Mr. Frederic Doulton. We hope the borough will not be fluttered into bewilderment by the unprecedented number of offers it has received—and, indeed, we take for granted that, after a little flirtation, just to ascertain how the coast lies, most of the honorable candidates will withdraw.

The real tussle, when it comes, will be between Palmerstonianism and Independent Liberalism—and, according to appearances, the antagonists will be Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Doulton. Should this conjecture turn out to be fact, we have a

few thoughts to submit to those whom the matter directly, but not exclusively, concerns. How long, we beg to ask, is the name of Palmerston, to be accepted by the constituencies of England, as an adequate substitute for a political creed? Surely that vague, indefinable faith, was quite as numerous endorsed at the general election, as was good either for the premier or for the country. Since that brief period of intoxication, we have encountered grave events enough to sober our judgment, and these events have forced upon us questions of unexampled magnitude to which an early and definite reply must be given by the Legislature. This is not the time for adding to the number of members in the House of Commons who vote in platoons at the word of command. We want more men who can think for themselves, who dare to speak their thoughts plainly, and who, in recording their vote, will consult their own conscience in preference to ministerial convenience. Such a man, we believe, is Mr. Frederic Doulton. His address to the electors, liberal as is its tenour, we know to be nothing more than an expression of convictions he has sedulously cherished, and earnestly supported for many years—and every one will admit that they are freshly and ably expressed. It has been our good fortune to have known him almost from his boyhood—and, if our testimony be worth a moment's consideration, we can honestly testify that he belongs to just that order of men of which the House of Commons stands much in need. His intelligence, industry, business qualifications, and thorough integrity would make both his voice and his vote worth having in that deliberative assembly. True, he is what is called an untried man—but he has this in his favour, that he has never been found wanting. On public grounds, and on public grounds only, we heartily wish him success.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.

At length there seems a fair prospect of the habitable parts of the continent of Africa being fully explored, and opened to the civilisation and religion of Western Europe. The keen interest awakened on the subject by Dr. Livingstone's fascinating volumes, will at the present moment make any information on the subject peculiarly acceptable. It will be recollected that before the close of the special session of Parliament early last month, it was announced that Government intended to propose a vote of 5,000*l.* to fit out an expedition under the superintendence of the distinguished African explorer, at whose disposal was to be placed a steam-vessel of light draught, capable of ascending the River Zambesi. Since then, Dr. Livingstone has been actively engaged in organising his expedition. In order that the work of exploration may be successfully accomplished this year, it is necessary that the vessel should start very early in the season. In consequence of the short time at his disposal it is doubtful if the Doctor will be able to pay his promised visit to Lisbon, to consult with the King and the Portuguese Government before his departure. We learn that Lord Clarendon, who takes great interest in the enterprise, has left the zealous head of the expedition to mature his own plans in conjunction with the Geographical and Royal Societies. With their co-operation Dr. Livingstone has now nearly completed his arrangements. It has been determined that the gentlemen to accompany him will be Commander Beddingfield, R.N., well known for his exploration of the Congo and other African rivers; Dr. Kirk, a distinguished M.D. of Edinburgh, who goes out as the economic botanist of the expedition; Mr. Richard Thornton, of the Geological School of Mines, who is to be the mining geologist; Mr. Baines, who is a first-rate artist, and has travelled in tropical regions and Australia; and Mr. Livingstone, the Doctor's brother, who will attend the expedition as associate and companion, and take charge of the little establishment which the Doctor hopes to fix for a time at the confluence of one of the tributaries to the Zambesi. The council of the Geographical Society have expressed a very decided wish, that, considering the unhealthiness of the delta of the Zambesi below Tête—that is for the last 250 miles—the expedition shall be forwarded from the mouth of the river to Tête in a decked steam-vessel of light draught, and that the steam launch now in preparation shall carry the party on from that point.

The expedition is mainly preliminary, for the purpose of collecting information. Should it be successful, it will no doubt be followed by another on a larger and more complete scale. Though it will be composed exclusively of Englishmen, there is reason to hope that the Portuguese Government, who have generously taken upon themselves the charge of Dr. Livingstone's native companions at Quillimaine till his return, will cordially co-operate by affording every facility to the expedition, and by helping to make the Zambesi a highway for European commerce.

So much for the efforts to open Africa on the

eastern side. Dr. Barth's interesting volumes have already fully acquainted the world with his persevering and successful efforts to penetrate the interior of Africa from the north. The progress of Dr. Vogel, another celebrated explorer, has been arrested by the hostility of the natives, and whether he has come to an untimely end or is kept a prisoner by the Sultan of Waday, must remain for a time an unsolved mystery.

On the west coast of Africa the most recent attempts to penetrate the interior have met with only partial success, owing, not to any insurmountable obstacles, but to one of those unforeseen casualties that cannot be guarded against. The steamer *Day Spring*, under Dr. Baikie, M.D., has penetrated as far as Rabba, nearly 500 miles from the coast, but a short distance above that town it was unfortunately wrecked on a sunken rock. By the last accounts the wrecked party were on shore, alive and well, waiting for the return of Mr. May, the second master, who had without difficulty made his way overland to Fernando Po, where he awaited the arrival of the steamer *Sunbeam*, expected from England, to take the place of the vessel that had been lost.

The object of the lost expedition was to open a trade with the interior, and, in spite of the disaster that has befallen it, the result has been satisfactory. Dr. Baikie, in a report of an earlier date, states that he had completed an elaborate survey, on the trigonometrical principle, of a portion of the river and surrounding country from Idda—the point where the high land commenced; that the natives were exceedingly friendly, and that, if supported, he could do anything; that he had already received grants and sites for missionary stations; that he had established a school, and hoped soon to have a Christian church in that part of Africa, adding that the expedition have discovered two or three small tributaries of the Niger, hitherto unknown. Not less satisfactory is the account given by Mr. May of his overland journey of 500 miles to the coast. He was everywhere treated with kindness and hospitality, though accompanied with only two Negro attendants. He staid awhile at Ilorin, the capital of the Yoruba kingdom, with a population of over 100,000, and the stronghold of Mohammedanism in that region. In fact, it is evident that there is throughout this vast territory abundant scope for the operations of legitimate commerce, provided the slave trade can be extinguished.

In this momentous practical question, so intimately affecting the welfare of the whole African Negro race, the French and English Cabinets are at direct variance. While our Government are doing their utmost to open the country to peaceful commerce, the ministers of Louis Napoleon, indirectly aided by some of our influential journals, are helping to resuscitate the accursed traffic, and to prolong the reign of war and anarchy. As is mentioned elsewhere, the Regis scheme of Negro immigration to the French colonies has thus far failed, but not without disastrous effects upon the native races. These results are, to use the language of the *Daily News*, which has most ably and perseveringly unmasked the selfish scheme of French speculators, "a disturbance of society in the interior; an alienation from cultivation and production for legitimate commerce (temporary only, let us trust); an incitement of the native chiefs to warfare; the collection of great numbers of slaves at Whydah for sale, and the successful competition of the Spaniards in their purchase." The new French slave trade, if persisted in, will undo the philanthropic work of half a century, and render entirely useless such expeditions as that of Dr. Baikie's. We sincerely trust that the hope held out by Lord Clarendon, of the Emperor's resolution to put a stop to it, may be speedily realised. At present appearances are all the other way.

A MODEL WEST INDIA COLONY.

The *Times* states that since the emancipation the Negroes will do no work, and that they are brutalised. Happily the Barbadoes papers just arrived furnish the best refutation of this calumny. Instead of expending immense sums of money in importing immigrants, as has been done in Jamaica and British Guiana, with the view of compelling the emancipated labourers to work on terms little, if at all, exceeding the cost of their maintenance during slavery, thus plunging the colonies in debt, to pay the interest of which, these very labourers are taxed up to the eyes, the Government and proprietors of Barbadoes have contented themselves with improving the existing population, and trying to make the colony as prosperous and inviting as possible, by good government and public improvements. This year, the crop is estimated at fifty thousand hogsheads of sugar, the value of which will be somewhere about a million pounds sterling at least—a larger

crop by far than was expected during slavery. The prospects for the future are still more encouraging. The Barbadoes *West Indian*, of Dec. 11th, states as follows:—

Planting has commenced; and the difficulty of obtaining plants has not been so great as was anticipated; they are obtained at from twenty to thirty cents per hundred. The weather is favourable for planting, and all field operations required at this period. The preparations for the most part well made and finished: the fields better moulded and manured than of late years. There is no doubt of the great improvements introduced of late into our modes of tillage by the more frequent use of the plough, the grubber and, other implements. The manuring of the lands has been less attended to; but as far as our observation goes, there has been an improvement in this respect in this year's preparations. Dr. Phillips, Mr. Carrington, and others have set an example in the drainage of their fields, and in the improvement of the machinery for reaping the crop and its manufacture into sugar, which has been very generally followed. There are several steam mills in the course of erection, and we hear of numerous horizontal mills coming out to supersede the old-fashioned vertical wind-mills, it being thought that the former squeeze the cane more thoroughly, extracting from five to ten per cent. more juice than the vertical.

The colony is governed by a very experienced and liberal man, and the various denominations of Christians exert themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to instruct and conciliate the labouring population. We believe land is more valuable in that island than it is in this country. And no wonder. What other spot of the same extent exports produce to the value of a million sterling annually, besides producing a quantity of provisions for the support of the native population? Some people seem to forget that it is not the number so much as the quality and spirit of the population which renders them useful.

LORD MACAULAY AND WILLIAM PENN.

In the columns of literary intelligence in our last number, we very briefly noticed the publication of the new edition of "Lord Macaulay's History of England." We take the opportunity of referring to it again this week, for the purpose of delivering our testimony on the merits of the seven years' controversy, condemning the public character of the illustrious member of the Society of Friends, which the author has now, a second time, attacked.

In the first volume of his History, Mr. Macaulay gave a narrative of the Taunton rebellion of 1685, in favour of the Duke of Monmouth. The history runs that the little school-girls of Taunton, who had presented a banner to Monmouth, were, ostensibly for the purpose of punishing such a treasonable act, but really to force a ransom from their parents for the benefit of the Queen's maids of honour, seized and imprisoned. Negotiations having been set on foot for the realisation of the ransom money, Sir Francis Warre, member of Parliament, was requested to undertake the disagreeable duty of exacting the required sum. "Warre," says Mr. Macaulay, "excused himself from taking any part in a transaction so scandalous." The historian then states that, failing Warre, the maids of honour requested William Penn to aid them, and that Penn accepted the commission.

Scarcely were these words printed than there appeared elaborate replies to this and other charges of a similar nature, from the pens of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, author of "The Life of William Penn," and Mr. W. E. Forster. Mr. Macaulay was proved by Mr. Dixon to have drawn the whole of this charge at second-hand from Sir James Mackintosh, and not even to have taken the trouble to look at the authority quoted by Mackintosh in support of his statement. The greatest charge that could be brought against a man of Penn's reputation was thus loosely taken up by the writer who knew that his work would be considered, by all future generations, as the great authority for this period of English history. Mr. Dixon, however, did look at Mackintosh's authority and found not a word against "William Penn." A letter of Lord Sunderland's to a "Mr. Penne" is the sole flimsy thread from which this reckless bit of history had been woven. The critic pursued his investigations further. Having found that the letter did not necessarily implicate William Penn, he took steps to ascertain who the "Mr. Penne" of Sunderland's letter could have been. He was soon put upon the track of a George Penne of that day,—was this George Penne likely to have been the person sought? Mr. Dixon hunted up his antecedents. In some private family correspondence of the very year 1685, he found this identical George Penne acting as a pardon-broker at Bristol, and in the papers of the Privy Council office, he found him petitioning in 1687 for the monopoly of a gaming-table. Here was sufficient to establish the identity of "Mr. Penne" with George Penne.

The pardon-broker was just the man the maids of honour would be most likely to seek; he was a needy man, and, though once a gentleman, was now evidently of a broken-down reputation. Moreover, he was evidently then living in the West of England, and may have been on the very spot. All circumstances considered, which was most likely—that William Penn, the man of hitherto unblemished honour, who had already, according to Mr. Macaulay's own history,

refused gratuities for the use of his influence at Court to the amount of 20,000*l.* for himself, and more than 100,000*l.* for his province, or that George Penne, with this creditable history, was the Penne of the Taunton business?

Mr. Macaulay, after seven years' silence, in the note to the second volume of the new edition, deliberately vindicates his accuracy, and refuses to alter his text. His reasons are as follows:—

Sir James Mackintosh never doubted it—William Penn's name is often found spelt with a final *e*—as Penne. George Penne was altogether an adventurer of too low a class for Sunderland to have written to—William Penn was nearer in rank to Sir Francis Warre than George—William had influence at Court, and often acted as negotiator; and so, "I firmly believe," says the historian, "that Mr. Penne to have been William the Quaker;" and he adds, "If it be said that it is incredible that so good a man would have been concerned in so bad an affair, I can only answer that this affair was very far indeed from being the worst in which he was concerned." It will scarcely be believed that this is literally all that Lord Macaulay has to say in support of the statement in his text. What he has done to endeavour to prop it up we of course cannot tell. He has probably not allowed Mr. Dixon's discoveries to pass without attempting, from the large resources of his learning, an opportunity to find some evidence to rebut them. He has had, at least, seven years in which to do it, and he has failed to bring a single new fact or statement to support his position. One would have expected, under these circumstances, that he would, with a good grace, have given up the question and at once have confessed his error. For, after allowing the fullest weight to all that he has said in his note, what does it amount to? Simply, in plain words, to a confession from his own mouth that this part of his history is based upon conjecture. "I believe," says the historian, "that Penne was William Penn." At best there is only a probability. There is not an atom of proof. The "belief" of the whole literary world, including the *Times*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and every organ of the weekly and daily press, is the other way—yet the historian still obstinately retains his text in its original integrity.

It is a natural question to ask, as a pendant to this discussion,—What may we expect history to be if written upon such principles? If Baron Macaulay should continue his work through the delightful reigns of the Georges, we shall find him asserting without reservation that Francis wrote "Junius," and deciding every other open and controverted question upon similar arbitrary authority. He has forgotten that a historian is not a party debater with whom facts and conjectures are of equal weight, nor merely a judge whose business it is to decide upon conflicting evidence, but chiefly an impartial narrator of events. Every one will regret that personal pride or sectarian prejudice should have led Lord Macaulay to forsake the path, to open such a loop-hole for assailants of his great reputation.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains in retirement at Windsor. On Monday Lord Palmerston arrived on a visit.

The paragraph lately going the round of the papers upon the subject of the crown jewels, contains an important inaccuracy. The jewels constituting the Regalia at the Tower are not those respecting which there has been a question between our Court and that of Hanover. Some jewels belonging to George II. and some in the possession of Queen Charlotte were, it seems, the subject of a bequest to the crown of Hanover. Under that bequest they were claimed, and her Majesty having submitted the claim to competent authority, its validity was admitted. The crown of Hanover, however, has nothing to say to the Regalia, which will remain as at present.—*Globe*. [The jewels in question are only valued at 100,000*l.*]

Mr. Jonathan Christian has been appointed the late Judge Jackson's successor in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas.

The announcement that Serjeant Wells has been appointed to an Indian judgeship is contradicted.

Orders have been issued to discontinue enlistment for the East India Company's cavalry until further notice.

The Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge have been on a visit to the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber, surrounded by a brilliant circle of guests; among whom were the Count and Countess de Persigny, Lord Rokeby, Earl Cowper, and M. and Madame Van de Weyer.

Lord Palmerston has intimated to Mrs. Dick his intention to continue to her the pension of 50*l.* a year granted to Mr. Dick from the Literary Fund.

Some of our contemporaries lead the public to suppose that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is about to resign his post at Constantinople. We have reason to believe that the noble lord has no intention of doing so.—*Globe*.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday night, containing tables of the fees to be taken by the officers of the Court of Probate, and by the proctors, solicitors, and attorneys practising therein, as well as in the district registries, as fixed by the Lord Chancellor, with the assistance of Mr. Justice Cresswell and Sir John Dodson.

We understand that the Attorney-General for Ireland has declined to accept either of the vacancies now existing on the Irish Bench.—*Globe*.

Miscellaneous News.

A NORWEGIAN FUNERAL took place at Newcastle last week. The service does not differ from that of the Church of England, but the mourners chant a Lutheran hymn around the grave. The effect is described as having been extremely touching and impressive.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—An immense mass of alum shale, excavated from a mine at Westerdale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has spontaneously ignited, and is emitting vast volumes of a most nauseous vapour, the smell being perceptible for miles. As yet the inhabitants have only experienced annoyance from the fumes, but not loss of health.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS FOR LONDON.—The Postmaster-General has again pointed out to the public that the placing of the distinct initials after the address upon letters will greatly facilitate rapidity and correctness of delivery. His recommendation will, after the 1st February, be attended with practical benefits. Letters properly initialed will be delivered first, in all cases where a mail reaches London after the first morning delivery and the whole of its contents cannot be delivered at once.

A VICTIM OF THE PANIC.—A man residing at Carrigaline, near Cork, during the recent monetary alarms drew out 700*l.* from a bank, and took it home, all in gold. When he got it home he became terrified lest thieves should break in and steal: almost day and night, armed, he was on the watch within the house over his troublesome treasure. At length, from excessive mental excitement and bodily fatigue, he lost his reason; he imagined constantly that robbers were approaching; eventually he became quite frantic, and is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum in Cork.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The result of the poll for the four additional directors of the Crystal Palace was made known on Saturday by the scrutineers appointed at the last meeting of the shareholders. The successful candidates are Captain Walter, brother of Mr. John Walter, M.P.; Mr. Bicknell, son-in-law of David Roberts, R.A., and the owner of the magnificent collection of Turner's paintings; Mr. England, the great locomotive maker of New Cross; and Mr. Horsley, who was one of the most active members of the committee of investigation appointed by the shareholders. The number of votes were—For Captain Walter, 95,203; Mr. Bicknell, 82,360; Mr. England, 80,066; and Mr. Horsley, 73,855.

SUPPRESSION OF VICE.—An influential meeting was held on Tuesday week at the Chambers of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, to consider the state of the Haymarket, Coventry-street, Regent-street, Portland-place, and the adjoining localities, in reference to the flagrant exhibitions of street prostitution that nightly disgrace those localities. On Wednesday last the meeting again assembled, when the speakers insisted that the public exhibition of prostitution might be successfully dealt with by the law as it stands, and that the night houses might be controlled and the importation of foreign prostitutes prevented if the public would only support the police in the execution of their duty.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—Mr. James Buchanan, of Moray-place, Edinburgh, who died recently, has left most munificent bequests for charitable objects. Mr. Buchanan was formerly a partner in the firm of Dennistoun, Buchanan, and Co., representing the house for a long period in the West Indies. To the Merchants' House of Glasgow, the Trades' House, and the Royal Infirmary, he has left 10,000*l.* each. But his great legacy is for the foundation of an industrial school in Glasgow—3,000*l.* a year for ten years; if successful, the same payment to be continued thereafter during Mrs. Buchanan's life, and at her decease the residue of the estate to be applied to the permanent endowment of the school: altogether, this bequest may amount to 200,000*l.* But the city of Glasgow must provide and maintain the buildings: if it declines then the offer is to be made successively to Liverpool, Manchester, and New York.

THE LEVIATHAN is at last in a fair way of being floated. Every day for the last week it has been moved a few feet. On Monday twenty feet progress was made. The monster seemed to yield each time to a comparatively low rate of pressure, the gauges on the hydraulic presses seldom indicating more than 20 cwt. per circular inch at each slip, and each time therefore the vibratory motion was proportionately diminished. No slip, however, was longer than three inches. Before dinner time yesterday nearly twenty feet was accomplished in an almost continuous movement of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was adjourned till high water at 11 o'clock to-day, when the remaining fifteen feet to the bottom of the launching ways is expected to be accomplished. She will be hauled off into the river by Trotman's anchors. Should she get well clear of the launching ways Sunday's tide may float her.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY.—It is a very pleasing and remarkable fact, that at the present time there is a greater demand for teachers of primary schools than at any former period. We happen to know that application has been made this Christmas to four large Training Institutions, three of them in London and one at Glasgow, for a teacher of a boys' school; and that in every case the reply was, that there was not a single teacher finishing his course of training who was not already engaged. This is one of the best evidences that can be given of general activity in the work of education. It indicates the opening of new schools, and perhaps also the improvement of old ones. This being the case, is it not a superfluous and unwise thing for Sir John Pakington to be endeavouring to obtain a Committee of the House of Commons to in-

quire into National Education? The work itself is going on as rapidly as possible, and to attempt to supersede innumerable voluntary efforts by a grand system under official and Parliamentary control, is not to benefit the people, but to overload Government with a work which it is not fitted to perform, and which it cannot undertake without provoking grave objections of principle and of practice.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LECTURE ON INDIA.—"The Acquisition of India by the Sword" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. E. Fry on Wednesday evening, at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street. The conclusions Mr. Fry drew from our conquests and annexations were that we had not, as a nation, gained by the policy pursued. The resources of India were undeveloped and the prosperity of her people repressed:—

Who then had gained? Certain "honourable" individuals, who raised immense fortunes out of the ruin of the Indian princes and people. The gentlemen of India were acute and observant men, and when missionaries spoke to them of the Christian religion and its mild and humane precepts, they referred to the acts of their Christian rulers, and they drew their conclusions from our conduct and not from our language. He was afraid that the practice of torture in India, and the personal deportment of the rulers of India towards their dependants, engendered in the Indian mind those feelings of revenge which broke out into such terrible acts as characterised the present outbreak.

CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.—The "Christmas Revels" at the Crystal Palace, after a successful run of a fortnight's duration, terminated on Saturday, when the third Poultry and Pigeon Show commenced. The distribution of Mr. Staples' Leviathan Twelfth Cake in the centre of the Palace was the great event with the juveniles. Punch and Judy, the feats of magic, the swings and roundabouts, a body of miniature Ethiopians, and Frampton's masque, were all again exhibited during the day. The Company's excellent band played a number of popular airs; and the grand organ was more than once in requisition. And then came the distribution of the cake. The Poultry Show, the second which has taken place at this season of the year, was held in the south wing. It commenced on Saturday and was to close to-day. The show was even more successful than its predecessors, and that alike in the quality of the birds and in the number of the entries. There were no fewer than 1,466 pens of poultry—fowls of all varieties, ducks, geese and turkeys, and 118 pigeons, sent in by about 400 exhibitors, comprising nearly all the most eminent traders and fanciers in the country.

THE SHOREHAM POISONING CASE.—Thomas Puttick, a butcher of Shoreham, his wife, and Puttick's son, a lad of fifteen, were taken ill after eating a plain pudding; the wife and the youth died, but Puttick recovered. Death was caused by arsenic; a large quantity had been mixed with the ingredients of the pudding. Puttick kept arsenic in a chest in his bedroom for the purpose of supplying it to persons to kill vermin. But how the poison got into the pudding—whether or not it was wilfully mixed with the flour—is as yet a mystery. Mrs. Puttick was subject to fits; and after suffering from them she "did not know what she was about." The coroner's jury have returned the following verdict:—

The jury find that Frederick Puttick, Esther Ann Puttick, and Thomas Puttick died from the effects of arsenic, which had been mixed in hard pudding, and which penetrated the cabbage boiled with the pudding which they (the deceased) had partaken of for dinner, but how or by what means mixed they have no evidence to show. They also find that Thomas Puttick was guilty of great negligence in leaving arsenic in an cupboard which was accessible to his family, his wife being subject to fits, which had a tendency to weaken her intellect.

WHAT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS CAN DO.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the United Industrial Schools was held in Edinburgh on New Year's day. Lord Murray occupied the chair. Among the speakers were Lord Neaves, Lord Handyside, Lord Campbell, Dr. Robert Lee, and Sheriff Hallard. They one and all gave a very favourable account of the working of the experiment upon which they have ventured. About 100 children are cared for in the institution. The boys are taught trades; the girls sewing and housework. They are all well fed and clothed. The religious instruction afforded is impartially meted out; so much so that it has won the approval of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, who in a letter to the chairman thanks him for "the inestimable boon" conferred through the agency of the school upon "so many poor Catholic children." Sheriff Hallard remarked that while in Edinburgh there were in 1856 300 young persons under sixteen years of age charged with offences, there were in 1857 only 200 so charged; and he expressed his opinion that the school had had a considerable share in the work of reducing the number.

THE ANNUAL BALL AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL took place on Friday night. About 120 insane persons were present and some thirty visitors. The mad people enjoyed themselves greatly; dancing with evident delight, listening with "rapt attention" to the vocal efforts of some of the guests, and vehemently demanding an encore. After the dance, presents were distributed from a large Christmas tree, and "young and old, girls and grown men, received their dolls and toys with intense satisfaction." At eleven the whole was over, and the patients retired. "Since the opening of the hospital in 1751, no fewer than 19,178 patients have been admitted; of which number there have been discharged—cured, 8,490; uncured, 6,597; as unfit or idiots, 1,865; by desire of friends, 543; for breach of hospital rules by relatives, 140; and died, 1,456. Insanity has increased of late years to a painful extent. There are 1,000 patients in Hanwell Asylum; the house is to be enlarged so as to accommodate 2,000. There are 1,200 pauper lunatics in the house at Colney Hatch. Yet there are still 1,100 pauper lunatics in Middlesex

unprovided for. "A few years ago lunatics were in the proportion of 1 to rather more than 800 of the population, while now they are in the rate of 1 to 700—an increase of one-eighth on an increased population."

PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO MR. LILWALL, HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE EARLY CLOSING AND HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—Arrangements are in progress to carry into effect a proposition, made early in last spring, to present Mr. Lilwall with a substantial tribute of respect and gratitude on the part of those who have witnessed, and those who have profited by, his untiring devotion to the Early Closing Movement. Mr. Lilwall commenced his career of gratuitous service in this good cause in 1838, and has been for a long series of years its acknowledged leader. He was also one of the originators, and has been the leader of all public efforts on behalf of the General Half-holiday movement. A committee has been formed, with the sanction of the Earls of Shaftesbury and Harrowby, the Bishops of Oxford and Chichester, Lord Ebury, and other friends whose names have been long identified with these benevolent objects, to which committee the Rev. Canon Champneys, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Robert Baxter, Esq., and William Tarn, Esq., are the Honorary Secretaries. A public meeting in support of this object will shortly be held, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury has consented to preside.

PSALIGRAPHY.—Psalligraphy! What is that? asks the mystified reader. For the etymology we refer the said reader to Liddell and Scott. For a practical specimen and illustration of what it is, we would refer them to a young German, now resident at 15, Argyle-street, Regent-street. They will there be shown a variety of pictures, cut out of black paper with an ordinary pair of scissors. Now we do not think any one is to be commended merely because he selects slender materials and produces astonishing results. And when we are told of an artist who chooses black paper as the medium of expressing himself, we are not prepossessed in his favour; we are inclined to say that however much he may do with his scissors, he would do more by the pencil, brush, or chisel. But art, like wisdom, is justified of her children, and when we see such exquisite artistic effects as those produced by George Schmidt, all our prejudices are disarmed, and we leave genius to select its own methods without cavil or remonstrance. The pictures which George Schmidt produces are not merely outlines; by the extraordinary delicacy of his cutting he produces effects in light and shade that give the impression of real gradations of colour, instead of an unvaried surface of white and black. His magic scissors produce groups of flowers, landscapes, with still or flowing water, animals, figures, and faces, with varying attitude and expression, copies of the choicest works of the old masters, which give no unfaithful representation of their originals. In short, the art of cutting out, in the hands of George Schmidt, seems to rival that of engraving or drawing, and indeed to produce effects of its own quite unlike those producible by any other style of art. Schmidt is not a mere copyist—he embodies, by the aid of his scissors, the creations of his fancy, or the objects which he sees in nature, and thus rises above the level of an ingenious and skilful professor of legerdemain, and attains the rank of a true artist. He is but a young man—born in 1832. He began cutting out when very young, as a childish amusement, and when he reached an age at which it was necessary for him to choose a profession, he resolved to make the diversion of his childhood the serious pursuit of his manhood. He lives by his art, and he ought to live well. We hope some of our readers may be induced to encourage him.

Law and Police.

THE ACCOMMODATION-BILL SYSTEM.—Apropos to the case of one Edward Tucker, which came before the Insolvent Debtors' Court last week, Mr. Commissioner Phillips said the system of accommodation-bills was becoming frightful. He had endeavoured to check it as much as lay in his power, but more stringent measures were required. A very excellent suggestion had been made in the City article of the *Times*, to the effect that accommodation-bills should be regarded in a criminal light; and unless something of that kind was done the evil would remain unchecked. This insolvent, a man who had been relieved from his debts on four previous occasions, had chosen to put his name to bills which went forth to the world describing him as residing in Wimpole-street, a first-rate locality, and probably thereby induced some persons to cash such bills on the faith of his respectability. In such a case the Court would be neglecting its duty were it not to apply the full powers of the discretionary clause. The insolvent would be discharged in six months from the date of the vesting-order.

REFUSAL TO TAKE AN OATH.—At the opening of the session of the Central Criminal Court, on the 4th inst. Mr. George Vicesimus Wigram, who had been called upon the grand jury, when the oath was about to be administered to him, said that he had a conscientious objection to taking the oath, and therefore must decline doing so. The Recorder inquired what objection he had to taking the oath? Mr. Wigram said he considered that by the form of the oath he was pledging the power of God, which he considered he had no right to do, and therefore he could not conscientiously take the oath. The Recorder inquired if he belonged to the Society of Friends? He replied that he did not. The Recorder observed, that as the law at present stood no persons could claim exemption from taking an oath unless they were members of the Society of Friends, or Moravians, or Separatists. A bill was brought in of a more

general kind, but unfortunately it was not passed, and the Court had no power to relieve any person from taking the oath required by law unless in the expected cases to which he had referred. Mr. Wigram here stated that he was not a Separatist, and he belonged to no particular sect of religion. The Recorder inquired whether Mr. Wigram had ever before made a similar objection in a court of justice? Mr. Wigram said he had made the same objection upon a former occasion at Clerkenwell, and he was excused. The Court appeared to be in some difficulty as to the course that should be adopted under the peculiar circumstances; but it was put an end to by another gentleman who had been summoned volunteering to supply the place of Mr. Wigram, and that gentleman was then relieved from further attendance.

THE MURDER OF THAIN, THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.—On Wednesday, Christian Sattler was sentenced to death for the murder of Thain, who had arrested Sattler at Hamburg. The defence set up by counsel was, Sattler believed himself to have been illegally arrested, and that he had therefore reasonable provocation. Mr. Baron Martin said, that if the jury credited this defence, they must find Sattler guilty of manslaughter. They returned a verdict of "Guilty of wilful murder." Before the judge could pronounce sentence of death, Sattler set up a new defence: Thain had been killed by "accident"; Sattler had intended to shoot himself; Thain interposed; "the pistol went off and shot him." The judge pronounced the sentence, and Sattler was removed in a state of great excitement.

Literature.

Dry Sticks, Fagoted by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.
Edinburgh: J. Nichol.

THE oldest and the greatest literary man now living in England, Walter Savage Landor, who published what he called his "last fruit off an old tree" some five years ago, has happily been spared to meet our new year with yet another volume. He dedicates it to Louis Kossuth, saying, "At your gate I lay my fagot of *Dry Sticks*, and go my way;" and explains, that the small pieces of which the book is made up would not have been collected for publication, but that a copy of the greater number was, without his consent or knowledge, procured from a person who had engaged to transcribe them; and it thus became necessary to take precaution against subtraction (—several having been already "appropriated by one whose quarry is usually more material and substantial")—or, what is worse, against addition. We have all cause for rejoicing that, even by injustice, Mr. Landor has been compelled to make personally this collection of his latest works.

These poems belong chiefly to the class, Epigram,—using that word in the wider and truer sense, in which it includes all small poems expressing a single thought with conciseness and elegance, whether grave or humorous descriptive or didactic, sentimental or satirical. We believe Mr. Landor has himself said, somewhere, that the writing of epigrams lowers the dignity of a poet; and there is a meaning in the saying, especially as applied to great poets, such as have the highest eminence in creative and constructive power, and in sublimity and pathos. Mr. Landor, however, in virtue of natural gifts for this particular description of poetry, has written a great deal of it; and whether or no he be less dignified in it than in *Gebir*, he has been so long and so intimately familiar with Catullus and Martial, that he has learnt how to produce epigrammatic verse as exquisitely perfect in form as theirs, with even more originality and propriety of thought than his Latin masters ever attained to. Certainly there is no writer in English, and we think not in any language, who has given to the Epigram more concentration, clearness, felicity of language, and distinctness of one idea, than our venerable poet and critic.

Some of the pieces here collected may be called Epistles;—a few are Dramatic Fragments—of which there are two having great excellence, *The Death of Blake*, and *Achilles and Helena on Ida*; and a considerable number of the verses fall under that convenient indescriptive heading, "Various;" to which so many poems among the "Last Fruits" were referred by the author himself. Of these various compositions Mr. Landor says, in his own fine way,—

"Among the *Dry Sticks*, many are so slender that they seem to have been cut after a few years' growth; others are knottier and more gnarled than are usually carried to market, but give out greater heat and burn longer. Among the varieties may be found a few fragments seemingly exotic; pointed leaves hanging grimly to them, very like those of the pine which grew formerly about Rome and above Tivoli; laurels of a species uncultivated in England; and prunings which may be taken for olive, if we judge of them by the smoothness of the bark, the purity of the flame, and the paucity of the ashes.

"We often find in the clouds, in the mountains, in the fire, and in other objects, resemblance of things quite different: so it may happen that in some of these *Dry Sticks*, the observer, if his mood is contemplative, or more probably, if he is half-dreaming, shall see somewhat to remind him of poetry.

Here are light matters within; twigs, broken buds, and moss: but who, in making up a volume, has not sometimes had reason to complain of a quality the reverse of lightness? and who is ignorant that the lightness is the best part of many?"

To this quotation we ought to add the following, probably written recently,—

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

"Why back to verse?"

I love to play
With children at the close of day."

But there is more in this book than the play of a man of rare gifts in his life's calm evening: and there is more than what "reminds" one of poetry, in the following warm and graceful lines to one of the truest gentlewomen and sweetest writers of our time. We remember Miss Mitford's showing us a picture—we forget the painter—Vesuvius was the scene,—given her by Mr. Landor, and greatly prized; while she talked with generous enthusiasm of the noble old man, its donor: and we can conceive the gentle delight she experienced when these verses came to the long-kept couch, on which she patiently awaited death:—

TO MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

"The hay is carried; and the Hours
Snatch, as they pass, the linden flow'rs;
And children leap to pluck a spray,
Bent earthward, and then run away.
Park-keeper! catch me those grave thieves
About whose frocks the fragrant leaves,
Sticking and fluttering here and there,
No false nor faltering witness bear.

I never view such scenes as these
In grassy meadow girt with trees,
But comes a thought of her who now
Sits with serenely patient brow
Amid deep sufferings; none hath told
More pleasant tales to young and old.
Fondest was she of Father Thames,
But rambled to Hellenic streams;
Nor even there could any tell
The country's purer charms so well
As Mary Mitford.

Verse! go forth
And breathe o'er gentle breasts her worth.
Needless the task,—but should she see
One hearty wish from you and me,
A moment's pain it may assuage—
A rose-leaf on the couch of Age."

And while Mr. Landor's large heart is pouring itself out to us, let us take the lines on the death of Southey, and of Julius Hare. Mr. Landor is one of those authors who makes his readers admire and love his friends; and both the poet and the divine had been commemorated in his writings while they could themselves be gratified by his friendship and genial praise. The two pieces we extract were very generally reprinted in the journals on the occasions of their production; but they are so perfect in idea and form, and so genuine in feeling, that they may be repeated for ever:—

JULIUS HARE.

"Julius! how many hours have we
Together spent with sages old!
In wisdom none surpassing thee,
In Truth's bright armour none more bold.

"By friends around thy couch in death
My name from those pure lips was heard.
O Fame! how feeble all thy breath
Than Virtue's one expiring word!"

ON SOUTHEY'S DEATH.

"Not the last struggles of the Sun
Precipitated from his golden throne
Hold dazzling mortals in sublime suspense;
But the calm exod of a man
Nearer, but far above, who ran
The race we run, when Heaven recalls him hence.

"Thus, O thou pure of mortal taint,
Thus, O my Southey! poet, sage, and saint,
Thou after saddest silence art removed:
What voice in anguish can we raise,
Or would we, dare we, in thy praise?
God now does that—the God thy whole heart loved."

As a variety, after these verses of deeper spirit than is common with Mr. Landor, we may quote one or two of the satirical epigrams. The following is an excellent specimen of such as have "a sting in the tail;"—Mr. Landor has never forgiven Sir James Graham for the part he took in compassing the death of the brothers Bandiera, to whom reference is here made:—

SIR JAMES.

"A COWARD! who dares call Sir James
Such inappropriate ugly names?
Against the world will I uphold
No Briton ever was so bold.
Say, did he, minister of state,
One hour, one moment, hesitate
To open letters not his own,
Nor relevant to England's throne?
And did he not full surely know,
Nay, take good heed, they should lay low,
Two youthful heads that Greece had crown'd,
Chanting immortal hymns around.
I warrant you the brave Sir James
Would toss these hymn-books in the flames,
And start straight forward and defy
His scowling country's scornful cry.
Fame! what is fame? a passing gust
That gathers up and scatters dust:
But Cabinets are close and warm,
Where Shame may sit and fear no harm."

The following bears a very recent date; and

shows that the old fire of our epigrammatist burns still with intensity:—

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, NOV. 2, 1837.

"Mountains are less inert than men,
Vesuvius blazes forth agen;
He has borne more, for fewer years,
Than every soul about him bears.
I know what victim would appease
The spirit of Empedocles.
How joyous would be then the roar
Across the bay from shore to shore:
Tremendous the accord would be
Of those insurgents, fire and sea.
No human victim should it cost,—
Only a Bourbon at the most."

We think that's worthy of comparison with any epigram of the same character in any tongue, for its point and its energy of expression.—It cannot be long since these following lines were written, on

GOVERNORS OF INDIA.

"Auckland, Dalhousie, Canning! shall we ever
Again see three such rulers? three so clever
At shattering the foundation of a state
And hastening on the heavy step of Fate."

Very full of rebukeful truth, as well as excellent in conciseness, are the eight lines on

CHARLES AND WILLIAM NAPIER.

"One brother closed the Scindian war,
The other the Peninsular:
One bore his painful wounds few years,
The other his thro' fifty bears.
Each, who abroad had overcome
His foes, encountered worse at home.
England! are such rewards for these
Who won and wrote thy victories?"

When, however, the epigram is neither satirical nor of any personal interest, nor expressive of a sentiment, but rather of a moral observation or reflection, Mr. Landor is much less successful, and almost fails. Here is an instance—vague and tame:—

PITY AND COMPASSION.

"Let pity and compassion be outspread,
Early as prayer, above the boyish head,
There take full swoop, there find unbroken rest!
No blessing ever leaves the human breast
Without returning to it, soon or late,
And driving back the adverse strides of fate."

More definite and less common-place is the following; but the thought is one proper to heathenism, without faith and without hope:—

FAST FALL THE LEAVES.

"Fast fall the leaves: this never says
To that, 'Alas! how brief our days!'
All have alike enjoy'd the sun,
And each reports, 'so much is won.'
Where we are falling, millions more
Have dropt, nor weep that life is o'er."

While taking exceptions, we cannot forbear remarking, that there are not only a "few levities," in the volume, for which the excuse made by the author might be admitted, but, also, a very few pieces that are scarcely pure in feeling and not delicate in allusion: perhaps they were written long ago, but they had been better omitted from a more than octogenarian's last volume.

We are glad to turn to so simply beautiful a poem as the following:—

THE THREE ROSES.

"When the buds began to burst,
Long ago, with Rose the First
I was walking; joyous then
Far above all other men,
Till before us up there stood
Britonferry's oaken wood,
Whispering 'Happy as thou art,
Happiness and thou must part.'
Many summers have gone by
Since a second Rose and I
(Rose from that same stem) have told
This and other tales of old.
She upon her wedding-day
Carried home my tenderest lay.
From her lap I now have heard
Gleeful, chirping, Rose the Third.
Not for her this hand of mine
Rhyme with nuptial wreath shall twine;
Cold and torpid it must lie,
Mute the tongue, and closed the eye."

The last extract we make is Mr. Landor's "tenderest lay," amongst those now published,—we know not whether it is that referred to in the former piece; but at any rate, it seems to be addressed to the same "Second Rose."

LA PENSIEROSA.

"It is not envy, it is fear
Impels me, while I write, to say
When Poesy invites, forbear
Sometimes to walk her tempting way;
Reader is she to swell the tear
Than its sharp tinglys to allay.
To our first loves we oft return
When years, that smooth our path, are past,
And wish again the incense-urn
Its flickering flame once more to cast
On paler brows, until the bourn
Is reacht where we may rest at last.
Are there no stories fit for song
And fit for maiden lips to sing?
To you, O Rose, they all belong,
About your knee they fondly cling,
They love the accents of your tongue,
They seek the shadow of your wing.
Ah! let the Hours be blythe and free,
With hope for ever at their side,
And let the Muses chaunt a glee

Of pleasures that await the bride,
Of sunny life's untroubled sea,
Smooth sands and gently-swelling tide.

A time will come when steps are slow
And apt on ancient scenes to rest,
When life hath lost its former glow
And, one by one, your shrinking breast
Hath dropt the flowers refreshing so
That mansion of the truly blest.

Then, nor till then, in spring go forth
The graves of waiting friends to see :
It would be pleasant to my earth
To know your step, if that might be :
A bay-leaf is above my worth,
A daisy is enough for me."

It is scarcely to be expected that Mr. Landor, though at present only so gently touched by the hand of time, will give to the world another volume: but most heartily do we, who owe him much, wish that he, so "wise in youth, and young in wisest age," may even yet live calm peaceful years, in which his brave spirit shall get clear strong vision of the immortal land to which his Hare and Southey have preceded him.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

(Second Notice.)

RETURNING, as we would gladly have done earlier, had we been able, to the books on our table intended for the young, we find that the remainder consists chiefly of FICTION AND NARRATIVE.

We must give the place of honour to an old and much-admired friend; and very cordially do we welcome—*The Rival Kings; or, Overbearing*: by the author of "*Sidney Grey*." (Kent and Co.) We expressed an opinion of *Sidney Grey*, when reviewing it, to the effect, that it was the best boy's book we ever read; and we have now to place *The Rival Kings* by its side, as a book which is thoroughly true to the nature and ordinary life of young people; and in which the persons of the story really live and act before the reader, and the incident moves forward with varied and unflagging interest. It is a great merit that there are no dreadful examples, no elements of morbid interest, no factitious excitements in the story; so that it is as healthfully stimulating to the intellect of its young readers as it is purifying to their hearts by its moral—which, however, is deeply wrought with the tale, and because not formally propounded, is all the more certain of making its impression. Such a story is a real blessing for our boys of nine to twelve; for it will certainly give them enjoyment, and, at the same time, is likely to nourish religious feeling and right principles in their minds.—Almost all that we have said of the above work might be repeated with emphasis of—*Ruth and her Friend*: a Story for Girls. (Cambridge: Macmillan, and Co.) We have read this book throughout with the deepest interest, and with unmixed approbation. It has done us good; and we believe no one with a heart for the life of childhood, or with a moral interest in the formation of character, could read it without being moved and profited. The motto from Mr. Kingsley, "Not we, but God is educating us," is a clue to its purpose and spirit. *Ruth* is the chief example of an education by God, in which school, and books, and teachers have their place and influence; but in which child-friends and companions, and the little things of daily life, are seen to be as directly from the Hand that appoints our course, and as truly powerful as means of shaping the character and of training the will in self-sacrifice and the heart in holy love. And *Alice* is another example—different in natural constitution, different in circumstances; but, still having to learn the same lessons, that she might become beautiful in character—as she was in form—and happy and blessed in life. The nurse "Debby"—fine old woman,—and good, earnest, loveable Miss Long, will never be forgotten by the girls who read the book, any more than *Ruth* and *Alice*, and *Lizzie Spencer*:—they are all so living and likeable. Seldom, if ever, have more intellectual power and healthful sentiment gone to the production of a story for girls; and we wish all the school-girls and home-taught girls in the land had the opportunity of reading it.—*The Four Sisters*: by the author of "*Harry and his Homes*": (Routledge and Co.)—is a book dedicated by the author "to the elder daughters of her poorer neighbours,"—who have already been taught, "in our inestimable Sunday Schools," the "nature and necessity of that heaven-born gift—the gift of charity;" and whom it is intended to remind by these little tales, that the same gift "may—nay, must—be brought into their homes, and made to shed a holy light upon the pleasures and business of every day." It consists of four stories, illustrative of the virtues of patience, humility, hope, and love. *Robert Eyre*, and *Ruth Benson*, we have read; and taking them as representing the quality of the remaining stories, *Little Patience*, and *Rachel Dunn*, we are able strongly to recommend the book. For elder scholars in our Sunday-schools, and girls of the middle and working

classes at large, it has peculiar fitness: but the interest of the book is by no means confined within such a circle of readers; and there are no young people of either sex, or of any age, who are above the necessity of learning the lessons it so beautifully teaches. It is exceedingly well-written, and the characters and incidents are well-conceived. It has numerous wood-cut illustrations.—*The Thousand and One Days*; a companion to the "*Arabian Nights*," with Introduction by Miss PARDOE. (W. Lay.)—Miss Pardoe justly says that the compiler of this graceful little volume "has conferred an undeniable benefit upon the youth of England by presenting them with a collection of Oriental Tales, which, rich in the elements of interest and entertainment, are nevertheless entirely free from the licentiousness which renders so many fictions of the East, beautiful and brilliant as they are, most objectionable for young and ardent minds." There are ten stories—four or five of which are each collections of stories, arranged in a framework of independent story. A few of these are already known to English readers, in other forms, and with variations. But this collection may be received with confidence as to the genuineness of its contents, which have been principally derived from the works of different Oriental scholars on the continent. Most of them are full of the wonderful—as are all the tales we have so long known, which have come to us from Eastern sources,—but, as Miss Pardoe points out, with this difference in the present case, that the supernatural element is employed to work out the moral lesson, which each story more or less contains. There is no end of amusement in the book; it is one of a class we deeply loved in our own boyhood, and to which we ever return with new delight. We believe such books are desirable educators of the imagination of the young; and these stories, having a native Oriental character, are able, besides, to impart a good deal of information as to the forms and colour of Eastern life.—*Truth is always best; or, the Fatal Necklace*: by MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY. (T. Nelson and Sons.) We have had to praise the little works of the "sisters Kirby" on former occasions; but cannot do so as heartily in the case of this tale. It is interesting enough:—to a child—and it is only for children—it must be painfully so. Its intended lesson, too, is good indubitably. But the means of interest and of inculcating the moral, are the repeated falsehoods and concealments of a very naughty little girl. *Warning examples* are a part of moral influence; but with the *quite young* are by no means the most healthful influence that can be exerted on their susceptible minds, and ought never to be resorted to, unmixed with other elements, when quite as much entertainment as profit is intended, as this book evidently intends it. In old-fashioned schools, it was, and perhaps is, customary to give boys books of *false orthography* for correction; with a pretty general result of burning-in upon their minds the *bad* spelling rather than the good. Similarly, to give the young *false examples* for them to improve upon, is likely to familiarise them dangerously with *naughtiness*, and to suggest modes in which on occasion it may be successfully indulged.—*The Young Pilgrim*: A Tale Illustrative of "*The Pilgrim's Progress*." By A. L. O. E. (T. Nelson and Sons.) The very clever writer of this book—of whose various gifts we said a word in our last notice—perfectly understands the nature of childhood, and writes for it as few besides can. We know by the test of reading them even to the very young, and also by placing them in the hands of those who can enjoy them by themselves alone, that her works thoroughly rivet the attention and engage the heart. This book is altogether unsurpassed, as far as our knowledge goes, as instruction in religious truth and duty for children. It is, says the author, "*a Child's Companion to the Pilgrim's Progress*;"—yet it is not a reproduction of the characters or incidents of Bunyan's Allegory; but a tale of the boyhood of two brothers, who happily became "pilgrims" in very early life, in whose simple story it is shown "that Bunyan's dream is a solemn reality, and that the feet of the young may tread the pilgrim's path, and press on to the pilgrim's reward." It is, in short, a "translation of the ideas" of the allegory of the immortal tinker into the common incidents and common language of a child's daily life. Very beautifully, and perfectly, as to moral impression, is this done. We desire to mark emphatically with approval, the omission from this child's *Pilgrim's Progress*, of "the fearful inward struggles and temptations," and "the gloom and horror of the valley of the Shadow of Death," which were deeply true for Bunyan's pilgrim, but of which children can know but little. The author says beautifully of "the little ones":—"They find the stepping-stones across the Slough of Despond, and are rarely seized by Giant Despair. It would be worse than useless to represent the pilgrimage as more gloomy and painful than chil-

dren are likely to find it." The children who have read this book—and it is impossible to resist its attractions, when once begun—will by and bye come with the deeper interest to Bunyan himself, and will then derive much truer profit from following *his Pilgrim's Progress*.—*The Giant Killer*; or the Battle which all must fight; by A. L. O. E. (Nelson and Sons)—places our young people under additional obligations to the same author. Here is a story of the home-life of a clergyman's family, and of his pupils; and along this line of story are suspended pictures of the warfare in which we all have to engage, in the shape of allegorical tales of the conflicts of Fides with Giants Sloth, Selfishness, Untruth, Hate, and Pride. It is every way a good book;—its little story, capital; its allegories very attractive, fitted to stimulate mental activity, and conveying clearly the holy truths they are designed to teach.—The same author yet again gives us—*The Roby Family; or Battling with the World*; by A. L. O. E. (Nelson and Sons)—which is a sequel to the *Giant-killer* just noticed, but carries the battle from the world within to the world without. The use of allegory is here dropped; but the story is continued through sketches of home-life, under varying circumstances, with its duties, and sorrows, and trials. Of "selfishness and self-denial," of "generosity and its counterfeits," and of many other things that are of highest moment to the young, travelling by "many paths to one goal," this book has pleasant and useful things to say; and we place it with the preceding works from the same hand, in thanking the writer, and inviting our readers to test our commendations.—*The Barefooted Maiden: A Tale* by BERTHOLD AUERBACH. (S. Low and Co.) This is not for mere children; and even for the young who are more than children it has some few things that—though morally without blemish—are not quite accordant with our English sense of fitness, though they may be unexceptionable to our young German cousins. That is all the fault we have to find. The story is a very charming one,—simple, naïve, fresh, and full of life; but, also, rich in truest poetry, and in reflective thought, and having, as a whole, a deep and true significance. Berthold Auerbach is a poet—a true poet; and he is a philosopher too—steeped in Spinoza; and noble-minded advocate of progressive reform and popular education among his countrymen. No one can read this beautiful story of the "*Barefooted Maiden*" without recognising in the author a man of genius—of genius, we think, scarcely equalled among the living imaginative writers of his own land. We hope, however, that not a few of our readers have made these words of introduction and cordial praise unnecessary to themselves, by having long ago read the "*Village Tales from the Black Forest*," by which, perhaps, Auerbach is best known in England. This volume is spiritedly illustrated by Mr. Wehnert and is printed and bound in the best manner. It is a beautiful little book for a gift.—*Clara Hope; or, the Blade and the Ear*: by ELIZABETH MILNER. (Griffith and Farran.) Another excellent tale,—showing the power of love, and of sincere regard to a child's best interests, in educating the character. It is very natural: its incidents and conversations those of daily life. Miss Milner has succeeded admirably in avoiding the extremes of representing children "super-naturally good, or extravagantly and hopelessly naughty;" and has painted them as they really are. It is a girls' book; and will certainly gain approbation and do good among those for whom it is intended.—*Blind Amos and his Velvet Principles*: a Little Book of Proverbs and Parables for Young Folk. By EDWIN PAXTON HOOD. (Judd and Glass.)—Very good indeed:—original, striking, and pleasant. Not a little prose-poetry is to be found here; and even more solid thought, clearly and suggestively communicated. The greater part of the little book will stick, when the young reader's immediate pleasure from its perusal has past away. We are glad to see Mr. Hood take his part in children's literature; he seems to know how to make it delightful and a power for good. "*Blind Amos*" is an acquaintance not likely to be forgotten by those once introduced to him.—*Florence and Henry; or, the Unseen Hand*; by a Clergyman. (Dean and Son.) We recognise in this, a book reviewed by us a few years ago, when it was published by Binns, of Bath.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. (JANUARY.)

The *British Quarterly Review* contains an address from Dr. Vaughan, from which it appears that his release from his duties as Principal of the Lancashire Independent College will enable him to give a more undivided attention to editorial labours. "It is not probable," he says, "that my own contributions to the *Review* will be more considerable than heretofore; but the work will, I trust, be the better for the better superintendence which it will be in my power to bestow upon it. I owe much to the candour of the public; and t

behoves me to endeavour to deserve the confidence which I hope to realise in the time to come." Dr. Vaughan goes on to say:—

I scarcely need say that there are certain great principles to which the *British Quarterly Review* is pledged. But its objects are much wider than the boundaries of sect or party. Among its contributors are men whose intelligence and views are sufficiently diversified to cover nearly the whole field of modern thought. I have endeavoured to assign to religion and politics their due place, and have been careful that the domain of science and letters should not be disturbed by them. Such will still be my course. In religion, my chief concern is about the faith which has filled the heart of the great Christian men of all ages; and in politics, my earnest solicitude is, that this brave old country may be prosperous and free, and may know how to acquit herself justly and humanely, and with all truthfulness and honour, wherever her influence extends.

The present number of the *Quarterly* discusses topics of current interest, including the "Credit Crisis of 1857," "Dr. Livingstone's African Researches," and "India as it is—India as it may be." The latter is a full and valuable paper which deals largely with the ecclesiastical policy pursued by the East India Company, and takes ground identical with that occupied by the Liberation Society. The Minute issued by the Executive Committee of that body is described in general terms, and as likely to "have a great effect on the public mind." The following extract will show how nearly the views of the editor of the *British Quarterly* accord with our own:—

But while we contend with the Executive Committee of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage for a clear stage for the unrestricted pursuit by Christian societies of every denomination of their religious views, thus giving them ample room and verge enough for their good work, we also contend that the Government should abstain from identifying itself with any society whatever. Neither by contributions from public funds, nor by grants of public land, nor by appointments to ecclesiastical office, nor by the establishment of ecclesiastical law, should the British Government in India give countenance to the idea that to convert the natives to the Christian religion, or to control the efforts of those who within the proper limits of law seek their conversion, is any part of the business of the Indian Government. The British native in India, no matter what creed he professes, should have full liberty to profess and celebrate it, to teach it, and, if he will, to proselytise others to his views. We will go the length of saying, too, that the natives of India should be protected from all insult and injury on account of their religious belief. Their temples should be guarded from wanton desecration, and no baits or bribes should be held out to them to abandon the faith of their fathers. But, on the other hand, no undue consideration for the religious prejudices of the natives, nor apprehension of exciting among them a mutinous spirit, ought to induce the British Government in India to cast a slur on Christianity—to sanction by official acts, the idolatrous, impure, and persecuting doctrines held by various native races. The great mistake we have made since the beginning of our connexion with India has been to render that connexion subsidiary to gain. This false idea of making *rem quocunque modo rem* our load star has vitiated the whole of our policy. India has been in consequence too much made a preserve for money seekers and money getters instead of an open field for an enlightened, comprehensive, and imperial policy. It is because of this desire to take as much as we could get and give as little in return as possible that we have made so few roads and railways in the country. Their construction on an adequate scale would, according to the lords of Leadenhall-street, have trenchanted too much on revenue. So it was also in respect of education. Great has been the show in the reports of the India House on this subject. But when we state that to this day the professors, and even the principals of colleges, have been left in the condition of uncovenanted servants, and made to feel in Indian society that they rank below the most ordinary chaplain or surgeon, what was to be expected? We fear we should be too near the truth were we to say that the whole affair, as far as the Company have been concerned, has been of value only in proportion to the uses that might be made of it at home. In an agricultural sense it is the same labyrinth of jungle and corn land, of cultivation and waste it was a century ago—socially, it is ignorant, superstitious, and preposterous as it was in the time of Aurungzebe.

The charges against the Company of impeding Christian liberty from deference to Indian prejudice and superstition, are supported by a great deal of valuable evidence. Like its contemporaries the *Westminster* and *National*, the *British Quarterly* believes the doom of the present complicated machinery for governing India to be inevitable. "The empire of India has now grown too large, too mighty for the management of any company of merchants, and the time is arrived when it should come under parliamentary controul." "Thorn-dale—the Conflict of Modern Thought," and "Greyson's Letters—Claims of the Doubter," are articles which deal with some of the religious phenomena of the day. "De Foe" is an able and lively sketch of the genius, character, and times of one of the steady advocates of civil and religious freedom in times when such views exposed their supporter to pains and penalties. The author of the world-famed *Robinson Crusoe* was not only an active politician in his day, but, in his position as a political economist, is compared to Adam Smith. "Everything about him is identified with that idiomatic creature we are accustomed to recognise as the portrait of an English citizen."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Studies of Secret Records. By Thomas de Quincey.
The Types of Genesis Considered. By Andrew Jukes.
Christ and other Masters. By Charles Hardwick, M.A.
Congregational Pulpit. Vol. IV.
Blind Amos and his Velvet Principles. By E. P. Hood.
Alcohol its Race and Power. By Professor Miller

Guernsey's Homoeopathic Domestic Practice. By H. Thomas, M.D.

Sunday Sunshine. Hymns, &c., for the Young.

Where Ought Christ to have Suffered?

The Sudden Summons. By Rev. W. H. Dyer.

Hymns for Open-Air Services.

The Young Man's Best Capital. By Rev. Dr. Leask.

The Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. By Rev. I. W. Howell.

The Leviathan: a Discourse. By Rev. T. Aveling.

Homoeopathy. Reasons for Adopting the Rational System of Medicine. By F. R. Horner, M.D.

Old Nurse's Book of Rhymes, Jingles, and Ditties. By Charles H. Bennett.

Ruth and her Friends: a Story for Girls.

The Four Sisters: Patience, Humility, Hope, and Love.

British India, its Races and its History. By John M. Ludlow, Esq. Two vols.

Agnes and the Little Key. By her Father.

The Commentary Wholly Biblical. Part 15.

Apocalyptic Sketches. By Dr. Cumming. New Edition. Vol. I.

Transatlantic Sketches. By Professor Kelland.

Lazarus Revived. By James Culross, A.M.

The Heirs of the Farmstead.

Scenes of Clerical Life. By Rev. George Eliot. Two vols.

Hints on Preaching. By Newman Hall, LL.B.

Life: its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena. By Leo H. Grindon.

A Handy Book on Property Law. By Lord St. Leonards.

Sermons on the Canticles. By a Church of England Priest.

The Stars and the Angels; or, the Natural History of the Universe, &c.

Lecture on Competitive Examinations. By E. Chadwick, C.B.

Who is to Blame for the Indian Mutinies? By R. Macqueen.

Children's Magazine, and Ragged School Magazine, 1857. By Ragged School Union.

Triumph of Tractarianism. Lecture by Aless. Gavazzi.

The Penalties of Greatness. By Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

Meropis; a Tragedy. By Matthew Arnold.

Gleanings.

The *Builder* mentions a "simple disinfectant."—Cut two or three good sized onions in halves, and place them on a plate on the floor; they absorb noxious effluvia, &c., in the sick room in an incredibly short space of time, and are greatly to be preferred to perfumery for the same purpose. They should be changed every six hours.

A New York paper has issued the following "first warning":—"We caution four black cats, that are continually serenading in the back shed, that there is a sausage shop two doors to the right."

Polly had repeated the alphabet correctly. "Can you say your letters backward?" asked *Paterfamilias*. "Yes, papa," replied the little darling; and, turning her back towards him, she innocently repeated the alphabet over again.

The *Bury Post* gives a practical illustration of the dangers of a red petticoat.—Three ladies were last week walking on the Newmarket-road, two of them exhibiting the favourite under-garment of the day, when the ire of a passing bullock was excited by the glaring colour, and he made a dash at the party. The offending ladies succeeded in evading him, but their companion, though in a more sombre garb, was lifted upon a gate by the beast, but sustained no injury beyond the fright.

"It's an ill wind," &c., is illustrated by the earthquake at Naples. Oddly enough the barbers and their lancets were in immediate request, and, in fact, could not meet the demand for their services. It is estimated that 30,000 persons were bled!

The highest ambition of a Chinaman is to have an English watch. A pirate, who took a missionary and set him free, risked his life next day by calling upon him at his house. He produced the reverend gentleman's watch, and the rightful owner thought the repentant man had come to return it. Not so:—the dandy Cantonese pirate had come to beg the missionary to teach him "how to wind up that watch."—*Chinese Correspondent of the Times*.

Whatever makes the air impure makes the blood impurer. It is the air we breathe which purifies the blood. And as, if the water we use to wash our clothing is dirty, it is impossible to wash the clothing clean, so if the air we breathe is impure, it is impossible for it to abstract the impurities from the blood. What, then, are some of the more prominent things which render the air impure. It is the nature of still water to become impure. It is the nature of still air to become impure. Running water purifies itself. Air in motion, draughts of air, are self-purifiers. Thus it is that the air of a close room becomes impure inevitably. Thus it is that close rooms bring consumption to countless thousands. Hence all rooms should be so constructed as to have a constant draught of air passing through them. A man of ordinary size renders a hogshead of air unfit for breathing, and consumes its blood-purifying qualities, every hour. Hence, sleeping in close rooms, even though alone, or sitting for a very short time in a crowded vehicle or among a large assembly, is perfectly corrupting to the blood. Close bedrooms make the graves of multitudes.—*Hall's Book on Consumption*.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4, at Ramsgate, the wife of CHARLES TOWNLEY, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 7, at 13, Russell-square, Mr. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1, at Ebenezer Chapel, Okehampton, by the Rev. Jesse Hopwood, Mr. JOHN GRENDON, of Highelade Farm, Okehampton, to MARTHA, daughter of Mr. RICHARD PHILL, Okehampton.

Jan. 5, at the Congregational Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, minister of the place, Mr. FELIX TAYLOR, silversmith, Birmingham, to Miss CELIA GOOCH, Market-place, Newark.

Jan. 6, at Burley-in-Wharfedale, by the Rev. Simeon Hiley, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Black, the Rev. JOHN SIMEON HILEY, M.A., of Woodhouse, Loughborough, to MARY, second daughter of the late Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby, and widow of the late ALFRED TWISING, Esq., of Gray's Inn.

Jan. 7, at St. Paul's, Ball's-pond, by the Rev. John Sandys, WILLIAM HOLT, son of the late EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., of Cheshunt, to MARY, daughter of the late CHARLES VINCENT BARNARD, Esq., of St. Paul's-place, Ball's-pond.

Jan. 7, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. Dr. Katterns, Mr. GEORGE KELSEY, of Well-street, Hackney, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. GEORGE READ.

Jan. 11, at the Caledonian-road Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. THOMAS JAMES WALKER, of Islington, to SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM NOVIS, of Lewes, Sussex.

DEATHS.

Oct. 29, suddenly, at Moumein, Burmah, through taking, by fatal mistake, a couple of strychnine pills, intended for poisoning some pariah dogs, JAMES C. K. BOND, Esq., youngest son of Colonel BOND, late of the Madras Artillery, aged thirty-five years. Two days subsequently his wife was confined with a girl, amidst the deepest sympathy of the community, by whom the deceased was universally esteemed and regretted.

Nov. 15, deeply regretted, at Trevandrum, Southern India, SARAH DOWNING, the beloved wife of the Rev. JOHN COX, Missionary at the above place, and eldest daughter of JOSHUA HARCOMBE CUFF, Esq., of Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, in her forty-fourth year.

Dec. 23, at Haddington, Mr. JOHN NELSON.

Dec. 31, of bronchitis, at 3, York-place, Barnsbury-park, EDWARD, the youngest son of the Rev. THOMAS SEAVILL.

Jan. 1, at Plymouth, Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER, father of the Rev. F. TUCKER, Camden-road, and for upwards of forty years a deacon of the Church now meeting in George-street, Plymouth, aged seventy-three years.

Jan. 2, at Acton, Middlesex, JOHN FORBES ROYLE, M.D., F.R.S., and Officer of the Legion of Honour, in his fifty-ninth year. Dr. Royle had the superintendence at the India House of all correspondence relating to the vegetable productions of India.

Jan. 3, at Lara, county Kildare, the residence of his son-in-law, NICHOLAS J. GANNON, Esq., J.P., ENNAS MACDONNELL, Esq., barrister-at-law, for many years the agent of the Irish Catholics in England during the struggle for Catholic emancipation, in his seventy-fourth year.

Jan. 4, at Hambledon, Hants, Admiral DOWNMAN, aged ninety-five years.

Jan. 4, at Hackney, Mr. JONATHAN BARBER, formerly collector of Inland Revenue, North London collection, aged sixty-nine years.

Jan. 4, at Kelvin-grove, Birmingham, Mr. J. HENDERSON, member of the late firm of Fox and Henderson.

Jan. 5, at 1, Priory-road, Kilburn, KETURAH, widow of the late Captain JOHN METCALFE, H.E.I.C.S., aged sixty-six years.

Jan. 7, at 5, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, after a short illness, EMILY BLANCHER, youngest child of Mr. W. WALKER.

Jan. 7, MARY, eldest child of BENJAMIN DIXON, jun., Esq., of Limehouse, aged four years and nine months.

Jan. 8, at 32, Fitzroy-square, EDWARD GRIFFITH, Esq., F.R.S., for many years one of the Masters of H.M.'s Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, aged sixty-eight years.

Jan. 8, at Haverholm Priory, the Earl of WINCHELSEA, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Jan. 8, after a protracted illness, Mr. EDMUND THEOBALD, of Eden-grove, Holloway, aged fifty-one years.

Jan. 9, at the house of her brother, the Shrubbery, Tottenham, Miss RACHEL FORD.

Jan. 9, at 4, Grove-terrace, Bayswater, after a few days' illness, HELENE, the beloved wife of Mr. GEORGE APPLIN, aged fifty-nine years.

Jan. 10, WILLIAM SLADE, Esq., of Walcot-place, Lambeth, and Halsteads, Yorkshire, Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, aged seventy-seven years.

Jan. 11, at Kilburn, London, EMILY WHITEHOUSE, the youngest child of the Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY, A.M., aged one year and two months.

Jan. 12, ANNE, the wife of Mr. RICHARD MULLENS, of 12, Myddleton-square, and 7, Poultry, in the forty-third year of her age.

Jan. 12, at Ware, much respected and deeply regretted, the Rev. GEORGE PEARCE, formerly pastor of the church at Debenham for thirteen years, pastor of the Old Independent Church at Ware, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday the Bank rate of discount was further reduced from eight to six per cent., being a reduction of four per cent. in one fortnight. As the measure had been regarded as certain for the past eight or ten days it produced no effect upon the stock-market. On Friday and Saturday the market was well maintained. On Monday the variations were trifling. Upon the whole, a little flatness prevailed, especially in the afternoon, and the closing quotations were $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. below those of Saturday. On that day the amount of gold purchased by the Bank was as much as 200,000*l*. A considerable portion of this consisted of Russian gold.

The market was somewhat weaker to-day, the funds closing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. lower than yesterday. The feature of the market is a continuance of sales on the part of operators for the rise desirous of realising their profits. The rumour that a loan in some shape may be required by the Indian Government also tends to check the upward movement.

Bullion continues to pour into the Bank. The sum sent in to-day was about 172,000*l*., chiefly from America, in addition to a few parcels of sovereigns from the same quarter. The total known to have been purchased by the Bank since the date of the last return is about 570,000*l*.

The demand for money is moderate. Good bills are freely discounted in the open market at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The value of the specie imports during the past week was 560,000*l*.. The exports were very small—only 35,000*l*., chiefly in silver.

It is understood that a bill to authorize the India Company to raise a loan in this country will be introduced immediately on the assembling of Parliament, and that the whole of the six or eight millions

required will be disbursed in this country for dividends on India Stock, purchases of stores, the hire of ships, &c.

The loan for Norway, subscribed through Messrs. Baring, is only 220,000*l.*, the whole of which has already been remitted.

The general business of the port of London continued very inactive during the past week. The number of ships reported inward was 161, including 31 with cargoes of corn, flour, rice, &c.; 9 with sugar; 4 with dried fruit; and 1 with 7,649 packages of tea. The number cleared outward was 88, including 17 in ballast. There are 55 on the berth loading for the Australian colonies.

The depression in the manufacturing districts appears to be slowly disappearing, but there is still a great amount of involuntary idleness among the operative classes. The improvement is more especially perceptible in the north-west. In North Lancashire many mills which had stopped or were running short time have resumed, and are about to work full time. The silk and hosiery trades have not yet participated in the improvement.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	94½ x d	94½ x d	95½ x d	—	94½	94½
Consols for Account	94½ x d	94½ x d	—	95½ ½	95	94½
3 per Cent. Red.	94½ ½	95½	94½ 5	95½ ½	95½	94½
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	94½ 5	95½ 5	95½	95½ ½	95	94½
India Stock	220 x d	—	—	—	220	224
Bank Stock	220	220	220	220	220	—
Exchange-bills	11 pm	11 pm	12 pm	11 pm	12 p	13 p
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	1 p	—
Long Annuities	—	—	—	17 9-16	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£26,587,925
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	12,112,925
Silver Bullion	—
	£26,587,925
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,606,005
Public Deposits	7,190,661
Other Deposits	14,845,877
Seven Day and other Bills	850,020
	£41,045,563

Jan. 7, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, January 8, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

HARRALD, W., Bury St. Edmund's, butcher, January 22, February 2.
TAYLOR, T., Hastings, tailor, January 20, February 19.
WILKINS, G., Portsea, baker, January 22, February 9.
PARKER, J., and RONALD, J., Broad-street, commission agents, January 20, March 1.
BULLEN, J., Leather-lane, Holborn, butcher, January 18, March 1.
BUTLER, T., Priory-road, Wandsworth-road, licensed victualler, January 20, March 1.
TEBBY, W., Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square, cheesemonger, January 21, February 16.
DAVIES, D., Broad-street-hill, wholesale clothier, January 19, February 18.
HUSTWILL, W., Wilson-street, Finsbury, linendraper, January 19, February 19.
BROWN, J. M., Kington, Warwickshire, apothecary, January 21, February 11.
THOMPSON, J., jun., Dudley, plumber, January 20, Feb. 10.
OLIVER, T. and A., Nottingham, lace manufacturers, January 21, February 9.
SMITH, T., and FLETCHER, W., Bradford, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers, January 21, February 19.
COCKSHOTT, E. and J., Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers, January 23, February 26.
COCKCROFT, C., Halifax, picker maker, January 19, Feb. 16.
METCALFE, J. and C., Richmond, Yorkshire, tailors, January 26, February 23.
OXLADE, W., York, coal merchant, January 26, February 23.
MOORHOUSE, J., Howgill, near Gisburn, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, January 26, February 22.
DALZIEL, A. T. H., late of Liverpool, wine merchant, January 15, February 11.
DAUNT, E. R., and DAUNT, G. B., Liverpool, metal brokers, January 15, February 11.
CROSS, J. L., Liverpool, insurance broker, January 26, February 23.
CHAMBERS, J., Cheltenham and Prestbury, Gloucestershire, grocer, January 19, February 16.
ARNOLD, B. P., Manchester, manufacturer, January 25, February 15.
HANCOCK, W., Manchester, builder, January 19, February 16.
STUART, J., Wigan, coffee-house keeper, January 19, Feb. 9.
LOOKUP, W. M., Staindrop, Durham, banker, January 14, March 4.

Tuesday, January 12, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

WIGLEY, M., and WIGLEY, J., Sheffield, builders, January 23, February 24.
JONES, W., Beak-street, Regent-street, gas fitter, January 26, February 19.
HEARNshaw, P., Sheffield, coal merchant, January 23, February 20.
READ, J., Lower Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, carpenter, January 25, March 1.
EADE, G., Bermondsey Wall, Bermondsey, marine store dealer, January 26, February 23.
RADCLIFFE, J., Liverpool, wine merchant, January 28, February 26.
MELLOR, J., Ashton-under-Lyne, money scrivener, January 28, February 18.
BUCKNELL, T., Salmon's-lane, Limehouse, currier, January 22, February 19.
VILE, G., Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, licensed victualler, January 22, February 19.
LOYD, W., Bexley New Town, Kent, victualler, January 22, February 23.
CATTLOW, J. R., Cheadle, scrivener, January 29, February 12.
JOHNSON, J., Lemonale Mill, near Lichfield, spinner, January 23, February 19.
COTTERELL, J., Lowestoft, soap boiler and tallow chandler, January 23, February 23.
ROBERTS, J., Taunton, tailor, January 20, February 11.
GREGORY, R., Halifax, grocer, January 28, February 19.

BRYAN, E., Lower Mowley, innkeeper, January 23, February 19.
FORTE, T., Frome, Selwood, woolstapler, January 25, February 22.
FLETCHER, J., Smethwick, Staffordshire, coalmaster, January 27, February 15.
BURFORD, J., THOMPSON, J., and HADLEY, J., Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster, January 25, February 15.
PAYNE, J. C., Manchester, ironmonger, January 26, February 12.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The supply of wheat from Kent this morning was good, but moderate from Essex, and generally in middling condition from the change in the weather; the sale for all but the best samples was slow, and fully 1s per quarter lower than on Monday last. The arrivals of foreign in the past week were liberal, and met with less inquiry, though offered 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper. Flour sold slowly; more shipments are arriving from the United States, and we quote barrels 1s lower. Barley for malting and grinding found buyers at last week's rates, but for distilling neglected. Beans and peas without alteration. Being moderately supplied with oats, good corn went off readily 6d to 1s per quarter dearer than on Monday last. Linseed cakes in good demand, and seed firm. For cloverseed there is more demand.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	48 to 52	Dantzic	56 to 62
Ditto White	50 54	Konigsberg, Red	48 60
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 54
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	40 50
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopoli	44 50
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 40
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 52
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 34
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 32
Boilers	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	42 54	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	22 25	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	34 36
Sack of 280 lbs	45 47	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	36 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	20 26
Canaryseed	80 100	Jahde	20 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	20 24
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	—	Swedish	24 26
French	—	Petersburg	21 25
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 10s to 144 0s	—	New York	26 28
Rape Cakes, 61 10s to 71 0s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 35 0s to 37 0s per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 11.—We have to notice a decided improvement in the demand for linseed, and prices have advanced 2s to 3s. per quarter. Bombay is worth 56s; Calcutta, 52s to 54s; Alexandria, 49s 6d to 50s; and Taganrog, 52s to 53s 6d per quarter. Linseed cakes have been in improved request, at fully last week's quotations. Rape and oilseeds have sold steadily, at full prices. Calcutta rape has changed hands at 52s to 53s; Madras or Bombay, 54s; Teel or Gingelly, 52s; Poppy, 54s; and Niger, 46s per quarter. Canaryseed, cloverseed, and trefoil have met a steady, but far from active demand, at fully last week's currency. Other articles without alteration.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.

We had a very limited show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its general quality was by no means first-rate. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. Owing to large supplies of meat being on sale in Newgate and Leadenhall, and to the unfavourable change in the weather, all breeds met a very dull inquiry, and prices declined, compared with Monday last, fully 2d per 8lbs. The extreme value for Scots was 4s 6d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., we received 1,200 Scots and Shorthorns; from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, 1,100 shorthorns; from other parts of England 340 of various breeds; from Scotland, 750 Scots; and from Ireland, 340 oxen. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was not to any extensive, the mutton trade was much depressed. The prime old Downs fell quite 2d; most other breeds 2d to 4d per 8lbs, compared with Monday last. From Ireland, 364 sheep came fresh to hand. The supply of both English and Foreign calves was limited; yet the veal trade ruled heavy, and prices were 2d to 6d per 8lbs lower than on this day so'nigh. We have to report a heavy inquiry for pigs, at a fall in value of fully 2d per 8lb. Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 8
Second quality	3 6 3 10	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 0 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small	4 6 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 8	Large hogs	3 10 4 6
Second quality	3 10 4 0	Neat sin. porkers	4 8 4 10

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 20s to 26s; Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 11.

The supplies of nearly all kinds of meat here to-day were very extensive. The trade generally ruled heavy in the extreme, and buyers generally gave way 2d to 4d per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. beef	2 10 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 6
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Veal	3 6 4 6
Large pork	3 6 4 0	Small pork	4 2 4 10

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINSING-LANE, Jan. 12.

TEA.—There has been a very good demand for all qualities, and quotations have advanced. Good medium congous are a shade higher, and common congous realise 13½d per lb.
SUGAR.—The market has been exceedingly steady, and for good qualities of grocery there is a fair demand at fully late rates. Other sorts, however, are inactive. In the refined market business has been rather quiet, owing to the scanty supply of dried goods on offer. Wet lumps realise 53s to 53s 6d, and bastards 34s per cwt.

COFFEE.—There is an active inquiry for good qualities of plantation Ceylon, and higher rates are current. Other descriptions remain at about previous rates.

RICE.—Very little business has been reported, and prices are steady.

RUM.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Leward Island qualities, and last week's rates are current; mixed qualities have realised 2s per proof gallon.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 11.—There was a lively demand for Irish Butter last week, a large business done, and prices advanced 6s to 8s per cwt. Foreign was not so much in request, and was the turn cheaper. Bacon was dull in the early part of

the week, and prices declined 1s to 2s. Subsequently some speculative buyers cleared the market of nearly all landed and for shipment at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. Hams and lard nearly stationary in demand and value.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 11.—Only moderate supplies of home-grown potatoes have come since Monday last, coastwise and by railway, but the imports from the continent have continued extensive, viz., 740 tons from Dunkirk, 742 tons from Rouen, 239 tons from Louvain, 185 tons from Rotterdam, 400 tons from Antwerp, 90 tons from Termonde, 235 from Ghent, 100 tons from Groningen, 130 tons from Louvain, 68 tons from Brussels, 120 tons from St. Valery, and 55 tons from Dieppe. The demand generally is still inactive, as follows.—York Regents, 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex ditto, 130s to 140s; Scotch, 80s to 120s; ditto Caga, 75s to 85s; Middlings, 50s to 60s; Lincoln, 110s to 120s; Foreign, 55s to 65s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 11.—We have considerable business doing in our market, and the advance in the value of fine and choice samples has been fully maintained, and in some instances extended to middling descriptions. Yearlings and hops of earlier date are in better request at slightly improved prices.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 11.—Since our last report there has been an improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of home-grown wool, but it has led to no advance in the quotations. Evidently, however, prices have seen their lowest range, and there is every prospect of an improvement in them. The supply of English wool on offer in London is limited.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 11.—There has not been much business transacted, the market being quiet. P.Y.C., on the spot, 55s per cwt.; January to March, 55s; and March delivery, 54s 6d; South American is quoted 54s; Australian beef, 56s 6d; sheep's, 54s 6d per cwt.

OILS, Monday, Jan. 11.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is in request, at 29s 6d to 30s per cwt. Refined rape sells steadily, at 42s to 46s, and fine palm at 40s. Pale seal is worth 30d to 30½ 10s, and fine sperm 9½ to 70. All other oils are quite as dear as last week. Turpentine supports the late advance.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 12.—A better demand, at higher prices. Prime meadow hay, 85s to 70s; superior ditto, 75s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; rowen, 50s to 60s; clover, 80s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 90s; straw, 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, of which 500 have been taken for export and 500 on speculation. The sales include 70 Pernam and Maranhão, at 7d to 7½d; 300 Bahia, at 6½d; 100 Egyptian, at 7½d; and 500 Surat, at 3½d to 5½d. The sales since Tuesday reach 20,000 bales, and the imports 15,000. The market closes tamely. Compared with Friday's rates, prices of American are 1-16d lower, or ½d from Wednesday last. Other kinds little changed.

Advertisements.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY
(Limited).

36A, MOORGATE-STREET (East Side).
Capital 125,000*l.*, in 15,000 Shares of 10*l.* and 5*l.* each.
LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 50*l.* to 1,000*l.*, for short or long periods.
BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at Six per Cent. for any amount.
BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Interest, 4*l.* per cent.
ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
1,000*l.* IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6*l.* PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988*l.*

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD MIALI, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.
Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.
OFFICES.
LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.
MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.
H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK of DEPOSIT,
No. 3, FILL MALL EAST, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY Interest, on Deposit Accounts, to the 31st December, will be ready for delivery on and after January the 10th, 1858, and payable daily.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit. Prospectuses and Forms for Opening Accounts sent free on application.

Most Surprising Success at the First Meeting.—All the former Societies surpassed.—No more Members received after the February Meeting.—Join while you have the opportunity.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A NEW SOCIETY (the No. 5) has now commenced. Entrance Fee 1*l.* per Share, until after the February Meeting. Subscription 5*l.* per month; Rules 6d.

Six per Cent. Interest for Deposits.
3,000*l.* will be advanced at the second meeting, Tuesday, 26th January.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager,
Belgrave Hall,
41, Lower Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.
See the "British Standard" of Feb. 27, 1857, pages 72 and 73.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

SIX PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
Office: 4, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,**
BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 94, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 87, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

FACTA NON VERBA.

The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trowsers, invented by **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, Ludgate-hill, has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT**, in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admits the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention **SAMUEL BROTHERS** will prove their motto by deeds not words, for the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

"WHAT'S in a NAME?" This query can be answered by **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, the inventors of the

SYDENHAM TROUSERS,

for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trowsers, a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, well-fitting garment, unequalled by any previous attempts. Besides ensuring comfort to the wearer, its cheapness should be regarded, as **SAMUEL BROTHERS** supply it in excellent fabrics for 17s. 6d., and the increasing demand for these trousers furnishes undeniable proof that the advantages are valued and appreciated. The Sydenham Trowsers, are only supplied by the inventors, **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE**BEST ARTICLES****AT****DEANE'S,**

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

Best Transparent Ivory-handled Knives—			
per doz	s. d.	per doz	s. d.
Table Knives	84 0	Desert ditto	28 0
Best Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	29 0	Desert ditto	23 0
Fine Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	23 0	Desert ditto	18 0
Good Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	18 0	Desert ditto	12 0
Kitchen Knives and Forks—			
Table Knives	10 0	Desert ditto	8 0

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.

Forkknives and every description of pocket cutlery.

Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good Old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—The newest patterns of the season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps—Bronze, from 6s. 6d. to 6l.—China, complete, from 16s. to 7l. 7s. each—Engravings with prices free per post.—Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Deane, Dray, and Co., manufacture and supply every description of iron and brass bedsteads, and have at all times a large stock of these articles on hand, together with beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c. Full particulars of sizes and prices, with illustrations, sent by post (free).

ECONOMIC COOKING STOVES, RANGES,

&c.—Deane, Dray, and Co., recommend with confidence their improved cooking stove. It is cheap in first cost, simple in construction, easy of management, capable of doing a large amount of work with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, and is manufactured in sizes suitable for large or small families. In operation daily in the stove and fender department; where may also be seen the improved self-acting range and the improved cottage range, each with oven and boiler.

Prices of the Range:—4 feet wide, £13 10s. 4 feet 3in., £15. 4 feet 6in., £16 10s. 4 feet 9in., £18. 5 feet, £19 10s. 5 feet 3in., £21. 5 feet 6in., £22 10s. 5 feet 9in., £24. 6 feet, £25.

A FURNISHING LIST.

For the convenience of persons furnishing, Deane, Dray, and Co., have arranged a complete Priced List of Articles requisite in fitting up a Family Residence, embracing all the various departments of their Establishment, and calculated greatly to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods.

This List, Deane, Dray, and Co., will forward to any address, post free.

OPENING TO THE MONUMENT,
LONDON BRIDGE.

TWO QUIRES of the best Cream, Blue, Rose, or Amber Laid Note Paper, Fifty Adhesive Envelopes to match, Twelve Steel Pens, and Sealing Wax, sent post free for 2s., or stamps (black bordered or thin foreign paper and envelopes sent, if preferred), by **W. DEEKS**, Stationer and News Agent, 22, Market-street, May Fair, W.

ADDRESSED to THOSE who PREFER
being MEASURED.

Although the ready-made department of this establishment is the most perfect in the kingdom, embracing such a subdivision of sizes that almost every figure is certain of obtaining an elegant and easy fit, combined with first-class workmanship, nevertheless, special figures and special tastes often require garments to be made to measure; to those **L. HYAM'S** system of business offers peculiar advantages, for at this establishment it is left to the option of the salesman to fix the price to the customer, but a list has been prepared by the Proprietor himself, and calculated at a uniform and the lowest percentage of profit. **L. HYAM** earnestly invites the attention of the public to this department of his business, where no imposition or over-charge can take place, every customer obtaining a garment at the very lowest possible price, according to the quantity and quality of the material used. Clergymen, Ministers, and Professional Men will do well to visit this establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a permanent dye, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. Trowsers, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

Note the address—**LAWRENCE HYAM**, Merchant Tailor, Manufacturing Clothier, and Outfitter, 88, Gracechurch-street, City, London.

LAWRENCE HYAM, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London, submits his price current for Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, manufactured in the best style of Fashion and Workmanship, and warranted for durability.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE KINGDOM.

L. HYAM'S Overcoats, in Alberts, Capes, Sacks, Chesterfields, &c.	from 12s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Surtouts and Dress Coats	„ 21s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Oxenoid, Shooting, and Tourist Coats	„ 10s. 6d. to 30s.
L. HYAM'S Trowsers in every material, manufactured for the season	„ 8s. 6d. to 17s.
L. HYAM'S Waistcoats in all shapes	„ 4s. 6d. to 12s.
L. HYAM'S Youths' and Boys' Garments (of known celebrity), a magnificent stock, and an immense variety to be selected from.	

Observe! All goods sold at my establishment are of my own manufacture, and are marked the lowest possible price in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made, and they cannot be equalled even where double the price is charged.

Visitors to London can always save their railway fares by purchasing at this establishment.

EPPE'S COCOA. This excellent preparation is supplied in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, 1s. 8d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 7½lbs., 11s. 6d.—James Eppe, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinae of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, **ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.**, Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S

WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.
Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."
—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.
Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, **ANDREW URE**, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street. Families waited on daily.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

The family medicine chest that is furnished with these powerful remedies need nothing more. Indigestion, general debility, liver complaints, eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumours, &c., are infallibly cured by their use; they recruit the stamina, and infuse tone and vigour to the whole system, the physical powers become light and buoyant, and that greatest of earthly blessings, "a sound mind in a sound body," is the result. Thousands of persons who have been cured of the above complaints know this to be literally true.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.

Patronised by Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort. **MR. HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE SUCCEDANEUM**, for filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting all further decay. Sold by all Medicine Vendors—price 2s. 6d.

TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. **GABRIEL**, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4l. 4s. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth, renders them sound, and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

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	Fiddle, or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread, or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military or Rose Pattern.
12 Table Forks	£ 1 18 0	£ 2 8 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spn., gilt bowl	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total	£ 11 14 6	£ 14 11 3	£ 17 14 9	£ 21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. 6d. Tea and coffee sets, cruet and liqueur frames, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

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UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 29s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.

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WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT, SHERRY, &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

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Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

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Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

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A very beautiful quality for 2s. 6½d., worth 3s. 9d. Patterns free.

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The Skirt is trimmed and ready for wear.

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A variety sent to any part of the country for selection, carriage free.

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Ladies have purchased many more than they intended in every instance where they have been sent for approval.

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All Goods marked in Plain Figures, so that one uniform price is charged to all.

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BLANKETS for CHARITY.—HEAL and SONS have now ready their ANNUAL STOCK of BLANKETS, which are made heavier than usual expressly for Charitable purposes.

Sizes.	Prices.	Weights.
1½ by 2 yds.	5s. 3d.	per pair. weight 3½ lbs.
1½ " 2½ "	7s. 2d.	" " " 5 "
2 " 2½ "	9s. 5d.	" " " 6½ "
2½ " 2½ "	11s. 8d.	" " " 8 "
2½ " 3½ "	14s. 6d.	" " " 10 "

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SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have
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in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for
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Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur"
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The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibi-
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Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and
articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process
afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and
Gilding as usual.

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SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention
to their very splendid STOCK of ARGENTINE SILVER, which
continues to be the best substitute for solid silver, and has
stood the test of sixteen years' trial. A large show-room in
their new building is expressly fitted up for the display of
articles manufactured in this metal. The stock comprises
dinner, tea, and breakfast services, with every article for the
table and sideboard. The Argentine silver spoons and forks
are especially recommended for appearance, economy, and
durability.

	Fiddle	Double	King's
	Pattern	Thread	Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks best quality	2 16 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Table Spoons	2 16 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Fish Knives	0 18 6	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
	13 15 0	24 7 0	26 18 0
Discount for cash, £10 per cent.	1 13 6	2 8 6	2 13 6

Complete Service 15 1 6 21 8 6 24 4 6
These services may be fitted complete in mahogany case at a
small additional charge. Any article can be had separately at
the same price. One set of corner dishes and covers, 11. 11s.;
one set of dish covers—viz., one 20-inch, one 18-inch, and two
14-inch—four covers in all, 13. 13s.; full size tea and coffee
service, 11. 11s.; crust frames, 35s.; salvers, 18s., &c. An
enlarged and costly book of engravings, with the prices at-
tached, is just published, and may be obtained on application
or by letter. Estimates of services of plate given.—Sarl and
Sons (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the
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SARL'S EIGHT GUINEA GOLD WATCH.
SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and splendid
stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, each warranted,
and twelve months' trial allowed. Silver watches, of highly-
finished construction, and jewelled, with fashionable exterior,
at 50s. to 100. 10s.; gold watches, of all descriptions of
movements, from 60. 6s. to 500. The above gold watch, for
eight guineas, is the horizontal construction, jewelled in
four holes, maintaining power, and with all recent improve-
ments; they are in gold cases, exquisitely engraved, and with
gold dials, richly or plainly ornamented. Warranty for correct
performance, and a twelve-month's trial is allowed. In
answer to letters from the country, enclosing a remittance,
they will be forwarded, in Morocco cases, postage free. Books
of patterns and prices can be obtained.—Sarl and Sons (the
new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal
Exchange.

SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 17
and 18, Cornhill.—A spacious and magnificent gallery is
fitted up in Sarl and Sons' new building, for the display of
SILVER PLATE. The entire stock is just finished, and com-
prises every article requisite for the table or sideboard. The
patterns are from the most recent designs. The weight is given
with each article, and charged by the oz.

	Fiddle	Double	King's
	Pattern	Thread	Pattern
	oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30 at 7 4	..	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 7 4	..	7 6 8
12 Table Forks	30 7 4	..	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 7 4	..	7 6 8
2 Gravy Spoons	10 7 4	..	3 13 4
1 Soup Ladle	10 7 4	..	3 13 4
4 Sauce Ladles	10 7 10	..	3 18 4
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	..	..	1 0 0
1 Fish Slice	..	..	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	10 7 10	..	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	..	0 13 6
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	..	..	0 8 0
1 Sugar Sifter	..	..	0 15 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	..	..	0 12 6
			57 16 2

	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	23 at 10 0	.. 11 10 0
Sugar Basin	11 11 0	.. 6 1 0
Milk Ewer	8 11 0	.. 4 8 0
Coffee Pot	28 10 0	.. 14 0 0
		35 19 0

	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
King's Pattern	40 at 7 6	.. 15 0 0
12 Table Spoons	25 7 6	.. 9 7 6
12 Dessert ditto	40 7 6	.. 15 0 0
12 Table Forks	25 7 6	.. 9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	11 7 6	.. 4 2 6
1 Soup Ladle	11 7 6	.. 4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles	11 8 0	.. 4 8 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	..	1 19 0
1 Fish Slice	..	3 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	14 8 0	.. 5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	1 6 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	..	0 15 0
1 Sugar Sifter	..	1 3 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	..	1 3 0
		76 5 0

	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
Queen's Pattern, richly chased	24 at 10 6	.. 12 12 0
Tea Pot	12 11 6	.. 6 18 0
Sugar Basin	8 11 6	.. 4 12 0
Coffee Ewer	28 10 6	.. 14 14 0
		38 16 0

New silver exported is subject to a reduction of 1s. 6d. per
oz., which is allowed to the customer at the time of purchase;
the expense of shipment, which is trifling, to be defrayed by the
purchaser. A new and costly book of engravings, with the
prices attached, is just published, and may be obtained on
application, or by letter. Estimates of services of plate given.—
Sarl and Sons (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite
the Royal Exchange.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold
everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN
BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68,
King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of
Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES
maintain their unrivalled Superiority—handles cannot
possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality,
being their own Sheffield manufacture.

	Table.	Knives.	Do. Knives.	Carvers.
	per doz.	per doz.	per doz.	per pair.
Ivory 3 1/2 inch handle, balanced	20s.	10s.	6s.	
Do. 4 inch ditto	25s.	12s.	8s.	

MAPPINS' SILVER-PLATED DESSERT
KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany cases.

12 Pairs Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, in Case	80s.
12 Do. Pearl Handles, do.	90s.
12 Do. Silver-Plated Handles, do.	80s.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.—
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Ap-
pointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who
supply the consumers in London. Their London Show Rooms,
67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far
the largest stock of Electro-Silver Plate in the World, which is
transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery
Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's
	Pattern	Thread	Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

Messrs. Mappin Brothers respectfully invite buyers to inspect
their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, ex-
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